



SKINSHOTS DIS-

ORIENTATION

VOLUME 1
NUMBER 43

FALL 1991

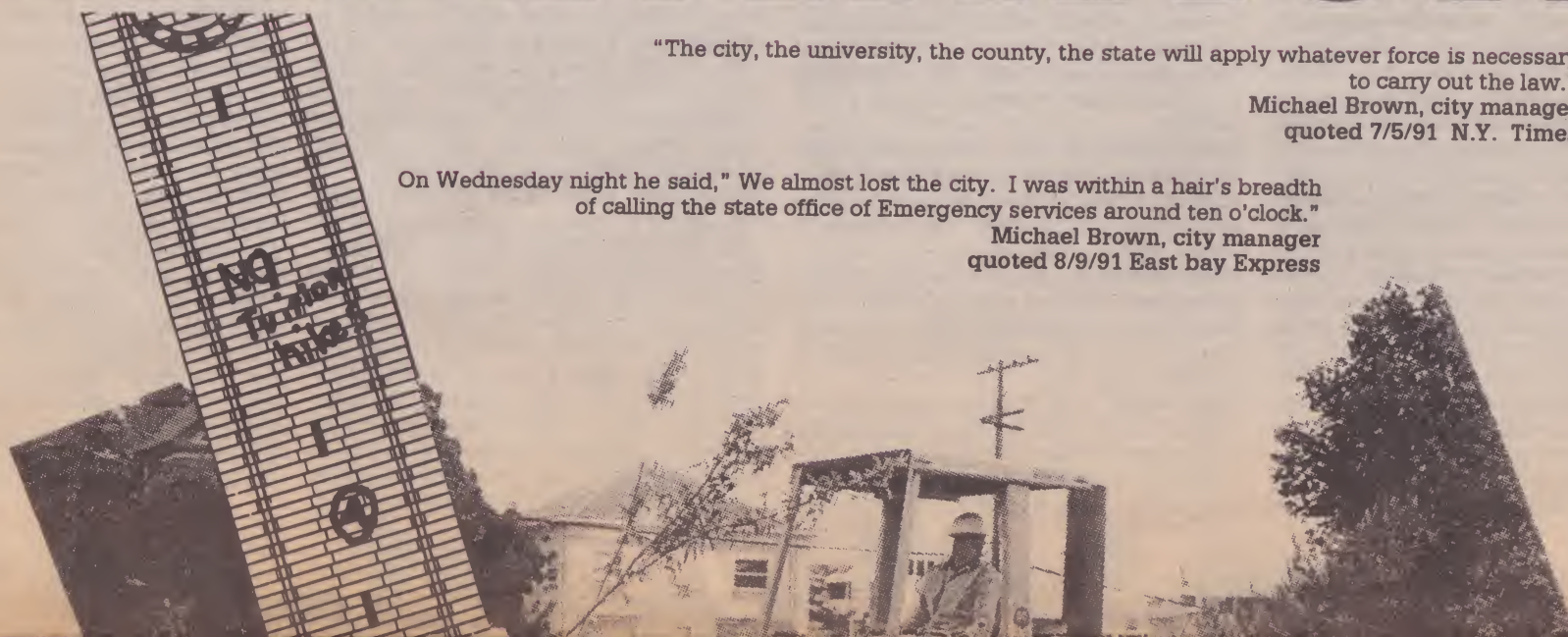
BERKELEY, CA

"The city, the university, the county, the state will apply whatever force is necessary to carry out the law."

Michael Brown, city manager
quoted 7/5/91 N.Y. Times

On Wednesday night he said, "We almost lost the city. I was within a hair's breadth of calling the state office of Emergency services around ten o'clock."

Michael Brown, city manager
quoted 8/9/91 East bay Express



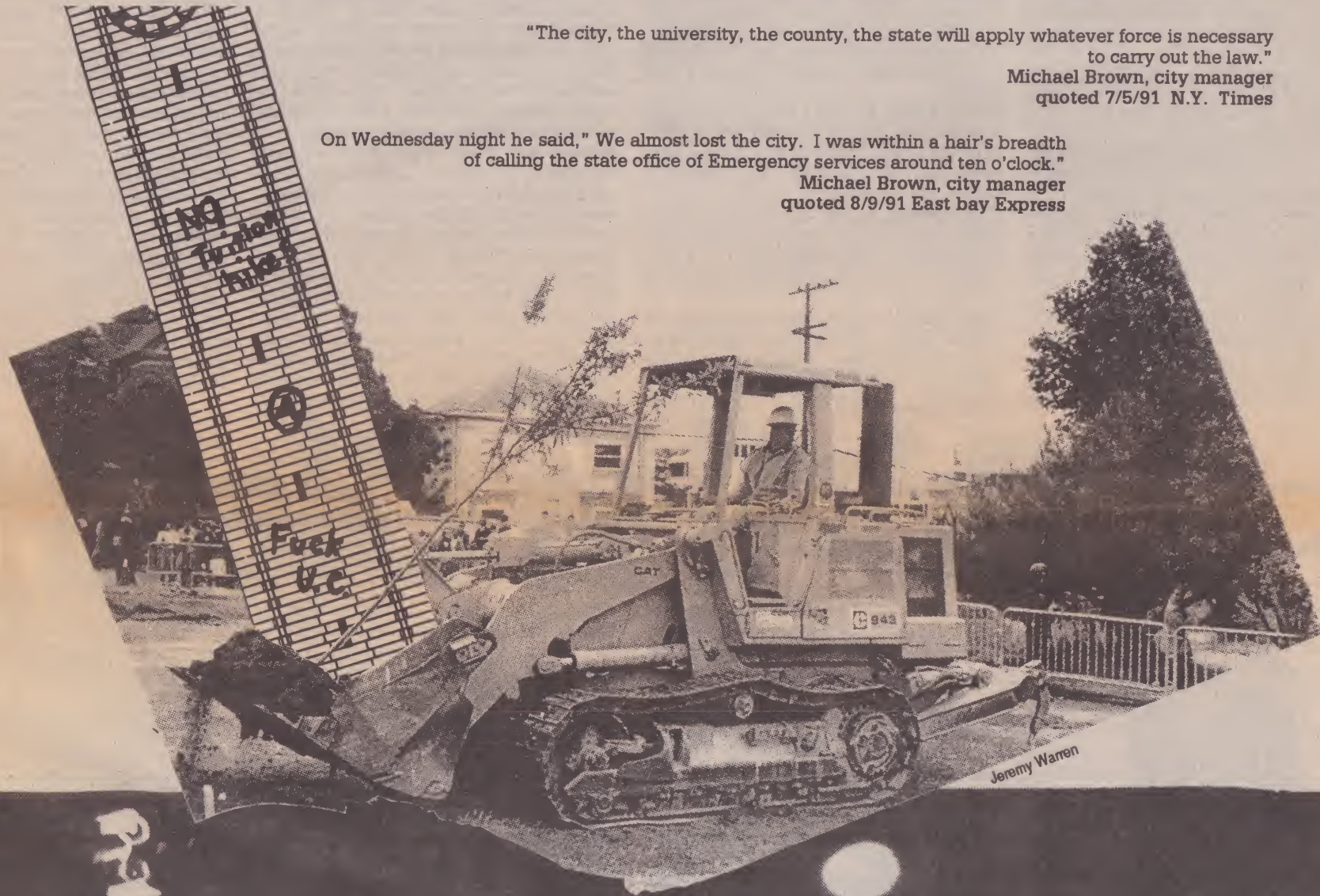
ORIENTATION

"The city, the university, the county, the state will apply whatever force is necessary to carry out the law."

Michael Brown, city manager
quoted 7/5/91 N.Y. Times

On Wednesday night he said, "We almost lost the city. I was within a hair's breadth of calling the state office of Emergency services around ten o'clock."

Michael Brown, city manager
quoted 8/9/91 East bay Express

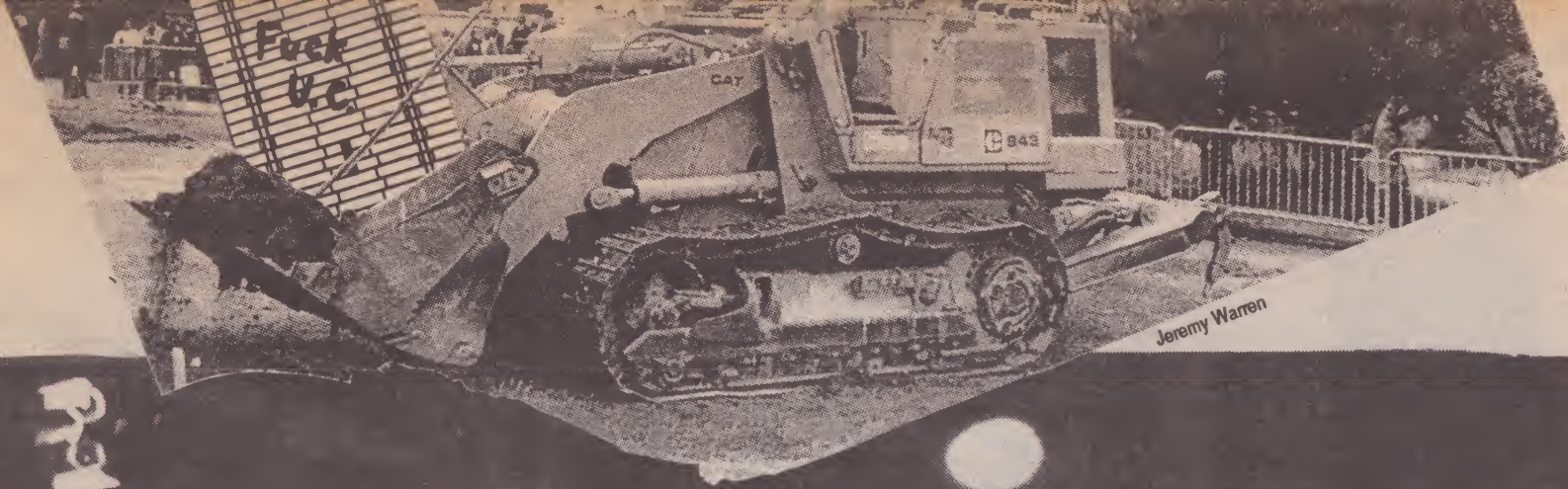


INSIDE

Important Info for
New Students pp. 2-4

People's Park

Special Ballgame Section



Jeremy Warren

INSIDE

Important Info for
New Students pp. 2-4

People's Park
Special Pullout Section
pp. 7-10

People's History of
Berkeley pp. 11-15


Funny Loni cartoon p. 8

Pictures of
cops pp. 1-16

Who Runs UCB? p. 5



Cool Places to Hang Out



People just coming to the Berkeley community may at first think that their whole world is defined by the space directly around the university. That is what the university wants you to think. They are able to control that space. If you stay in that space, you risk only meeting people who are similar to you and only having experiences you are already familiar with. You need to explore territory beyond the antiseptic university district. Here are some ideas...

People's Park. Contrary to university propaganda, the park is a nice place to hang out. Located between Dwight and Haste east of Telegraph, it's the center of many activities on the South Side. There's free food usually a couple of times a day, which is often better than what you get in the dorms. There are concerts almost every weekend (concerts at the park are much nicer than ones on Lower Sproul since you can sit on the grass and get comfortable.) and it's a nice place to throw a frisbee with friends or meet people who have different lives, and different perspectives than you do. Also at the park, there is weekly gardening sponsored by the People's Park Project/Native Plant Farm. If you already love gardening but need a space to do it or if you want to learn, come by on Sunday from noon until dusk. The east end of the park is a native plant farm including local species.

The Berkeley Farmers Market. It happens every Tuesday from 2 to 7 on Derby St. between Milvia and MLK. A lot of the food is organic and grown by local, small farmers. You can talk to the grower. The selection varies depending on the season but right now selection is very good. If you have never eaten organic produce before, it is not only good for you but usually tastes much better than chemically grown

fruit and vegetables. Prices here are often much more reasonable than at "health" food stores. The farmers market is sponsored by the Ecology Center, also a good place to check out. The center handles Berkeley's curbside recycling program. There's a bookstore and lots of ecological information. It is located at 2530 San Pablo at Blake.

The Berkeley Flea Market. It runs every Saturday and Sunday from about 10 to 5 in the parking lot near the Ashby BART station. (Next to Ashby between MLK and Adeline.) The market is very, very ethnically and culturally diverse. Shoppers and vendors are from many nations. There are many different types of music. A good place to buy used items if you are furnishing a house or setting up a kitchen. Used stuff is cheaper and more interesting than new items. It also saves the earth—recycled stuff rather than new production. There is also a variety of handmade and imported items. Be sure to buy crafts from local artists instead of always buying imported items (produced by exploited and underpaid laborers). The flea market is a great place to hang out and watch people.

Lower Sproul Drums. Also on Saturday and Sunday, you can usually find a drum circle on Lower Sproul plaza. Come by to listen and dance or if you are particularly brave, play yourself.

924 Gilman St. An alternative music/performance space geared towards the punk scene. Local bands often play here and you can catch an all women band if you're lucky.

Long Haul. The most comprehensive radical library in the area. Located at 3124 Shattuck Ave. Walk in when someone is there and look through the archives and books. There are many historical

documents that are very interesting. Groups can also rent the space for meetings or events. Call 84-UNION for info.

La Peña. Located at 3105 Shattuck, La Peña Cultural Center focuses on Latin American culture. You can drink a beer or eat dinner there and listen to various music groups perform. Pick up their calendar to see what is happening. A great place to hang out.

UC Theater. Located at 2036 University Ave. This theater has a different double feature every night. They often have foreign, rare or hard to find films. Also classic films. Not only are the films more interesting than at an establishment theater but it is a little cheaper, only \$5. Get a schedule for your wall and check it out.

Your Radio. This isn't a place to hang out but is a Berkeley resource well worth exploring. You can listen to KPFA, 94.1 FM, for Pacifica news, which offers a radical and alternative perspective. They also have many alternative and innovative locally produced radio shows. This is a membership supported station so if you listen, remember to donate a few bucks during the membership drive. You can also listen to KALX, 90.7. It is the campus radio station and also often provides alternative music and programming.

Eshleperson Hall. Most of the student run activity groups are located here. It is right next to the ASUC store on Bancroft west of Telegraph Ave. Come by and get involved in the various groups. Also, visit Eshleperson library on the 7th floor and check out the alternative media newsrack there. The balcony around Eshleperson library is a great place to watch the sunset. If you haven't seen one recently, you are working too hard and being too serious. Remember, you are a better student if you enjoy life. And why are you studying

so hard anyway?

Ashkenaz Nightclub. On San Pablo at Gilman. They offer excellent Afro-caribbean, Third World, ethnic and folk type music three or four nights per week and the other nights you can go folk dancing or take a lesson to learn dances from around the world. Dancing is great on their groovy solid wood dance floor. Get a load of their impressive collection of political posters on the walls. All ages are welcome so you can leave your fake ID at home.

Mama Bear's. Near 66th on Telegraph. A cool women's bookstore and coffeeshop. A nice, comfortable place to hang out and talk, read or just observe. They have a lot of books on women's issues, and in particular have lots of stuff on lesbianism and issues of sexuality.

Free Clinic. In a basement at 2339 Durant this is the place to pick up a free condom or some information on them (or anything else), get an anonymous HIV (AIDS) test, or get good alternative, caring medical care or counseling.

INFO Cafe. A nice funky place to hang out. Located at 3833 Martin Luther King Jr. Way in Oakland, the Info Cafe hosts benefits and events for a variety of groups. They often have monthly coffee houses with films and information.

Ho Chi Minh Park. This is often called Willard Park, that's not its name. It's on Derby St. between Hillegass and Regent Streets. The "Willard" Neighborhood Association is trying to drive the homeless and counter-culture element out. That's just one more good reason to go there. Other good reasons are the nice grass, the kid's playground and the pipe built into the sculpture wall (see if you can find it— but watch when you use it).

Print in Class



who have different lives, and different perspectives than you do. Also at the park, there is weekly gardening sponsored by the People's Park Project/Native Plant Farm. If you already love gardening but need a space to do it or if you want to learn, come by on Sunday from noon until dusk. The east end of the park is a native plant farm including local species.

The Berkeley Farmers Market. It happens every Tuesday from 2 to 7 on Derby St. between Milvia and MLK. A lot of the food is organic and grown by local, small farmers. You can talk to the grower. The selection varies depending on the season but right now selection is very good. If you have never eaten organic produce before, it is not only good for you but usually tastes much better than chemically grown

imported items (produced by exploited and underpaid laborers). The flea market is a great place to hang out and watch people.

Lower Sproul Drums. Also on Saturday and Sunday, you can usually find a drum circle on Lower Sproul plaza. Come by to listen and dance or if you are particularly brave, play yourself.

924 Gilman St. An alternative music/performance space geared towards the punk scene. Local bands often play here and you can catch an all women band if you're lucky.

Long Haul. The most comprehensive radical library in the area. Located at 3124 Shattuck Ave. Walk in when someone is there and look through the archives and books. There are many historical

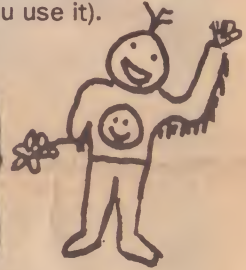
membership supported station so if you listen, remember to donate a few bucks during the membership drive. You can also listen to KALX, 90.7. It is the campus radio station and also often provides alternative music and programming.

Eshleperson Hall. Most of the student run activity groups are located here. It is right next to the ASUC store on Bancroft west of Telegraph Ave. Come by and get involved in the various groups. Also, visit Eshleperson library on the 7th floor and check out the alternative media newsrack there. The balcony around Eshleperson library is a great place to watch the sunset. If you haven't seen one recently, you are working too hard and being too serious. Remember, you are a better student if you enjoy life. And why are you studying

medical care or counseling.
INFO Cafe. A nice funky place to hang out. Located at 3833 Martin Luther King Jr. Way in Oakland, the Info Cafe hosts benefits and events for a variety of groups. They often have monthly coffee houses with films and information.

Ho Chi Minh Park. This is often called Willard Park, that's not its name. It's on Derby St. between Hillegass and Regent Streets. The "Willard" Neighborhood Association is trying to drive the homeless and counter-culture element out. That's just one more good reason to go there. Other good reasons are the nice grass, the kid's playground and the pipe built into the sculpture wall (see if you can find it- but watch when you use it).

Being in Class



Once you're enrolled in a class, you don't have to be a silent observer. You can improve everyone's education by being vocally involved in the class.

This means speaking up in class. Which isn't always easy. We all want to believe in the harmony of the classroom and the professionalism of our professors. But if our professors are not being professional, whether through racism, sexism, classism, homo-hatred or right wing bias, it is important to recognize this and take action. If the professor is rambling on, discussing irrelevant points or repeating themselves, direct action is required. This can often take the form of merely speaking out in class. Other students will support you if the professor is out of line.

If the professor has a discernable bias, try to pinpoint the underlying assumptions that you feel are distorting the subject matter. Even if your professor acknowledges and defends them in class, at least the myth of absolute objectivity will have been shaken.

In some cases there may be racial, sexist, classist, or other -ist slurs in the lectures themselves, or even "joking" sexual innuendoes towards female students. It is valuable to recognize this and

bring it to the attention of the professor, they may well be unaware of these dynamics. You may want to talk to him or her outside of class first and bring them up during class later on if there is no change. In the case of serious sexual harassment, you should take more deliberate action.

A more often witnessed problem is professors who ramble, discuss useless information, are boring or repeat themselves. Students ought to take action against this if it hurts the quality of the lectures. Tell your professor to get back to the subject.

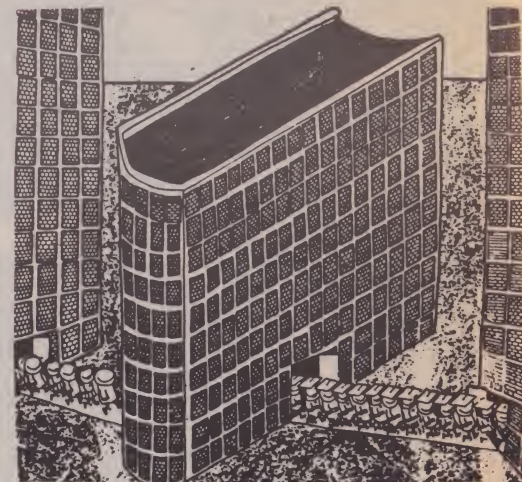
Another thing students in a class can do is meet outside of the class to discuss issues concerning it. This can be especially useful if the class lacks discussion sections, but even if there are discussion sections, meeting without a TA can allow more true exploration and criticism of the class content.

Towards the start of a course, you can pass a sign up sheet around and/or put a message on the board asking students interested in a discussion group to meet after class. It can be especially helpful to have such a group when you are writing papers or before taking an exam. Don't discount having a non-task oriented dis-

cussion group as well. If the professor leaves something to be desired, a discussion group can allow people to collectively analyse the problem and perhaps take collective action.

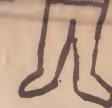
In the early 70s, SLATE and the Educational Liberation Front organized alternative discussion groups for large courses. These groups criticized the content of the course and the whole nature of hierarchical, non-participatory education. This may be an old idea in need of rehabilitation.

Remember, education is never a process of passively absorbing information.





Being in Class



Once you're enrolled in a class, you don't have to be a silent observer. You can improve everyone's education by being vocally involved in the class.

This means speaking up in class. Which isn't always easy. We all want to believe in the harmony of the classroom and the professionalism of our professors. But if our professors are not being professional, whether through racism, sexism, classism, homo-hatred or right wing bias, it is important to recognize this and take action. If the professor is rambling on, discussing irrelevant points or repeating themselves, direct action is required. This can often take the form of merely speaking out in class. Other students will support you if the professor is out of line.

If the professor has a discernable bias, try to pinpoint the underlying assumptions that you feel are distorting the subject matter. Even if your professor acknowledges and defends them in class, at least the myth of absolute objectivity will have been shaken.

In some cases there may be racial, sexist, classist, or other -ist slurs in the lectures themselves, or even "joking" sexual innuendoes towards female students. It is valuable to recognize this and

bring it to the attention of the professor, they may well be unaware of these dynamics. You may want to talk to him or her outside of class first and bring them up during class later on if there is no change. In the case of serious sexual harassment, you should take more deliberate action.

A more often witnessed problem is professors who ramble, discuss useless information, are boring or repeat themselves. Students ought to take action against this if it hurts the quality of the lectures. Tell your professor to get back to the subject.

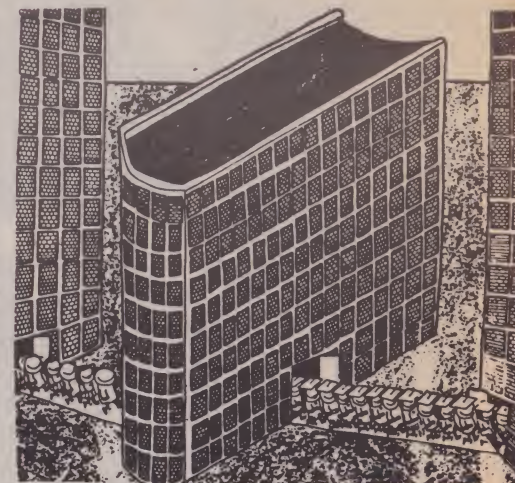
Another thing students in a class can do is meet outside of the class to discuss issues concerning it. This can be especially useful if the class lacks discussion sections, but even if there are discussion sections, meeting without a TA can allow more true exploration and criticism of the class content.

Towards the start of a course, you can pass a sign up sheet around and/or put a message on the board asking students interested in a discussion group to meet after class. It can be especially helpful to have such a group when you are writing papers or before taking an exam. Don't discount having a non-task oriented dis-

cussion group as well. If the professor leaves something to be desired, a discussion group can allow people to collectively analyse the problem and perhaps take collective action.

In the early 70s, SLATE and the Educational Liberation Front organized alternative discussion groups for large courses. These groups criticized the content of the course and the whole nature of hierarchical, non-participatory education. This may be an old idea in need of rehabilitation.

Remember, education is never a process of passively absorbing information.



SLINGSHOT



Slingshot is an irregularly published, collectively-produced, autonomous student/community newspaper. This issue is Slingshot's third attempt at producing a Disorientation issue. Frankly, it's a rather weak attempt, but with all the activity around People's Park can you blame us? Of course not.

Disorientation has a long and (un)hallowed history here at Cal. The first Disorientation was produced in 1969 and it has been published infrequently since then. Slingshot produced its first Disorientation issue in 1988.

Before 1983, ASUC used to directly participate in publishing the Disorientation. Our ultimate dream is that Slingshot won't need to publish a Disorientation issue because a separate manual will be published. Such a manual would be a project funded by the ASUC, produced by a coalition of campus groups. This would allow Disorientation to reach the level of quality it has had in the past when it was truly representative of all groups and was much more comprehensive. For instance, this issue lacks significant feminist and Third World perspectives.

We also are lacking articles on other important issues such as the LRDP and education budget cuts.

Currently, annual Disorientation manuals are published at other universities. At both MIT and Reed College, activists consider producing the manual to be one of their major annual tasks. Here at UCB we should be able to do better.

As usual, Slingshot is in debt. This issue has cost us a bundle. The ASUC gives us a pitiful 400 dollars per year and because of it they force us to print:

"This publication is not an official publication of the Associated Students of the the University of California Berkeley. The views expressed herein are the views of the writers only. They are not necessarily the views of the University of California nor the University of California Berkeley."

Whatever. The views expressed in Slingshot are always the opinions of their authors and often have something to do with the views of the Slingshot collective. If you thought they were the views of the UC then they are "educating" you extremely well.

Circulation: 5000 Volume 1 Number 43
Mailing Address: 700 Eschelman Hall UCB
Berkeley, CA 94720

Dealing With Dorm Living

At first it may seem as if the dorms are merely a service provided by the university. Their purpose is to provide housing. If you look deeper, however, you find that the dorms provide a great deal more than housing.

In the dorm system, the university has total control which it uses to try to direct students' social attitudes and actions in a particular direction. First of all, the dorms are very isolated from the rest of the university community. They are built to be self-sufficient so that students living in them need not interact with anyone outside of the dorms. You use dorm laundry rooms, a dorm food service, a dorm post box and participate in dorm organized social activities.

The only time you really need to leave the dorm is to go to class or the library, also university controlled spaces. While living in the dorms, you can easily slip into depending on them for everything. Taking a trip "into the community" means going to Blondies or Yogurt Park. You don't really have to meet or interact with the other (non-student) people who live in Berkeley. The only people you are likely to meet who aren't middle class or college educated are serving you food in the Dining commons, and you aren't exposed to other students who have rejected some of the things the university stands for.

The university likes this isolated environment because it eliminates the risk that you will encounter new viewpoints and experiences that could make you question the traditional values you learned from your parents and from television. The dorms are the greatest defense the university has against foreign and "dangerous" cultural and political currents in Berkeley. They serve to protecting students from difference that exists OUTSIDE.

The university also likes the isolation of the dorms because it means that your attitudes are easily molded to accept university policy. Remember, all the people who work in the dorms (RAs, RLCs, HCs,

in the door of your building because any stranger may be trying to steal.

This is not really objective truth this is what the university would like to have you believe so that you will support its social agenda. RAs don't tell you that the university has been waging a war against People's Park and Telegraph for 20 years to eliminate types of people it considers capable of undermining student's belief in the status quo. They don't tell you that the people that are fighting for People's Park right now are students and people that used to be students too, not violent homeless people trying to throw bottles at you. They don't tell you that the University police shot rubber and wooden bullets into groups trying to hold non-violent protests this summer. No, most RAs won't tell you that. That is not the way the university sees it.

In addition to the fact that the university controls what its employees say in the dorms, it specifically keeps other voices out of the dorms. No outside publications are allowed in the dorms. Slingshot staffers must illegally sneak into the dorms in order to pass out copies. Outside speakers have difficulty getting into the dorms because of excessive red tape and arbitrary rules. Posting flyers at the dorms also is hampered by arbitrary rules.

The university would also like to deny you your freedom of speech in the dorms. Last year during the Gulf war students were harassed and told to take down anti-war posters and fliers posted on their doors. It was only after complaint and protest that the students were allowed to exercise their first amendment rights.

Each dorms has a Hall Association government which gives the appearance that the dorms are run democratically. This is largely a smokescreen. First, the Hall Ass. governments don't have much real power. They control how a small amount of "hall activity" funds are spent. They do not control hiring and firing of hall staff, the main way the university controls

DEAR UNDERGRADUATES!!

I am no longer interested in cajoling you, arguing with you, or describing to you something you already know. What I am about to say to you at this point concerns you more directly. I will entreat you to furiously throw your comforting feelings of duty and responsibility for this institution to the winds and act on your situation. This institution, affectionately called "Cal" by many of you, or, as the Daily Cal might put it, "the Big U," does not deserve a response of loyalty and allegiance from you. There is only one proper response to Berkeley from undergraduates: that you organize and split this campus wide open!

FROM THIS POINT ON, DO NOT MISUNDERSTAND ME. MY INTENTION IS TO CONVINCE YOU THAT YOU DO NOTHING LESS THAN BEGIN AN OPEN, FIERCE, AND THOROUGHGOING REBELLION ON THIS CAMPUS.

—by Brad Cleaveland (written before 1964)

ity exists in America etc.) Secondly, they allow the university to "teach" new students the university's position on campus issues. They teach students not to question the university or to be critical of what it does.

How can students in the dorms escape this? First, move out of the dorms as soon as you can and experience what other living scenes have to offer. But while you are there, do what labor organizer from the turn-of-the-century, Joe Hill said: "Don't mourn, Organize."

Students in the dorms can do a lot to shake up their environment. They can invite outsiders in and help them get access to the dorms. Contact student groups to get speakers etc. Invite lots of strange people over and introduce them to other people in the dorms. Cover your door with political slogans and messages that encourage other students to THINK (especially information about People's Park...).

Question what is going on in the dorms. Go to Hall Ass. meetings and protest (speak out) when decisions are being made undemocratically or blindly in favor of university policy. Drink beer and if you are stopped, question the university's right to control you.

Instead of debating the issues supplied to you by Hall Ass. dorm government, bring up your own issues—uncomfortable issues the university hopes you won't ask. Why is rent so high? (Over \$400 a month for half of a tiny room?) Why is food so bad? Why do students have to pay for a meal plan even if they

STUDENT INITIATED SERVICE GROUPS

In Eshlecreature Hall are a few student-run groups which offer much needed services to the campus community, in a relaxed and somewhat more democratic manner than other campus and community groups. Many of these groups offer internships. Some of the room and telephone numbers of these groups may change soon, since the ASUC hasn't completed the room allocations for Eshlecreature Hall for the 1991-1992 term. Also, there may be some interesting groups that aren't listed here. Check it out. These resources include:

STUDENT LEGAL CLINIC

Offers free information, advocacy, advice and referrals on legal matters. They help with taxes and shit. They can point you in the right direction much of the time. A good place to start. 642-9986. 300 A Eshlecreature Hall.

STUDENT TO STUDENT PEER COUNSELING

A good place to go if you need to talk to someone who is sympathetic and also trained to be helpful to your psyche in these depressing times. They also lead rap groups on topics such as being gay or bisexual, a woman, a man, adult children of whatever, etc. Good referrals as well. 642-9021. 318 Eshlecreature Hall.

RENTERS ASSISTANCE

PROJECT for STUDENTS

They can show you a thousand ways that landlords take advantage of unsuspect-

laundry rooms, a dormitory room post box and participate in dorm organized social activities.

The only time you really need to leave the dorm is to go to class or the library, also university controlled spaces. While living in the dorms, you can easily slip into depending on them for everything. Taking a trip "into the community" means going to Blondies or Yogurt Park. You don't really have to meet or interact with the other (non-student) people who live in Berkeley. The only people you are likely to meet who aren't middle class or college educated are serving you food in the Dining commons, and you aren't exposed to other students who have rejected some of the things the university stands for.

The university likes this isolated environment because it eliminates the risk that you will encounter new viewpoints and experiences that could make you question the traditional values you learned from your parents and from television. The dorms are the greatest defense the university has against foreign and "dangerous" cultural and political currents in Berkeley. They serve to protecting students from difference that exists OUTSIDE.

The university also likes the isolation of the dorms because it means that your attitudes are easily molded to accept university policy. Remember, all the people who work in the dorms (RAs, RLCs, HCs, housing managers) were selected by the university. It seems unlikely the university would hire people who disagree with its priorities or question its interests.

While you are living in the dorms, much of what you are told by RAs and others as objective TRUTH is actually the university side of very contested issues. Like when you are told how dangerous it is to hang out around People's Park. Like when you are told how dangerous it is to be on Telegraph because of homeless people. Like when you are told to watch who gets

University police shot with wooden bullets into groups trying to hold non-violent protests this summer. No, most RAs won't tell you that. That is not the way the university sees it.

In addition to the fact that the university controls what its employees say in the dorms, it specifically keeps other voices out of the dorms. No outside publications are allowed in the dorms. Slingshot staffers must illegally sneak into the dorms in order to pass out copies. Outside speakers have difficulty getting into the dorms because of excessive red tape and arbitrary rules. Posting flyers at the dorms also is hampered by arbitrary rules.

The university would also like to deny you your freedom of speech in the dorms. Last year during the Gulf war students were harassed and told to take down anti-war posters and fliers posted on their doors. It was only after complaint and protest that the students were allowed to exercise their first amendment rights.

Each dorms has a Hall Association government which gives the appearance that the dorms are run democratically. This is largely a smokescreen. First, the Hall Ass. governments don't have much real power. They control how a small amount of "hall activity" funds are spent. They do not control hiring and firing of hall staff, the main way the university controls the dorms. They do not control what policies hall staff are obliged to encourage. Basically these bodies have about as much power as your student government in high school had. The real power is in the hands of the university.

Thus the dorms are the most effectively controlled space the university has. They isolate students from new ideas and thus act to maintain the ideas students already had when they came to college. (Individualism, hard work, support of the status quo, belief that justice and equal-

How can students in the dorms escape this? First, move out of the dorms as soon as you can and experience what other living scenes have to offer. But while you are there, do what labor organizer from the turn-of-the-century, Joe Hill said: "Don't mourn, Organize."

Students in the dorms can do a lot to shake up their environment. They can invite outsiders in and help them get access to the dorms. Contact student groups to get speakers etc. Invite lots of strange people over and introduce them to other people in the dorms. Cover your door with political slogans and messages that encourage other students to THINK (especially information about People's Park...).

Question what is going on in the dorms. Go to Hall Ass. meetings and protest (speak out) when decisions are being made undemocratically or blindly in favor of university policy. Drink beer and if you are stopped, question the university's right to control you.

Instead of debating the issues supplied to you by Hall Ass. dorm government, bring up your own issues—uncomfortable issues the university hopes you won't ask. Why is rent so high? (Over \$400 a month for half of a tiny room?) Why is food so bad? Why do students have to pay for a meal plan even if they can't or don't want to eat the food. Why are the dorm janitors all people of color who earn \$9 to \$10 per hour while the professors at Cal are mostly white and earn \$40,000 to \$80,000 a year and more? Why can't I paint my room?

The essence of higher education is supposed to be critical thinking and debate in an tolerant and open environment. Allow yourself to be guided by these principles while in the dorms.

relaxed and more community groups. Many of these groups offer internships. Some of the room and telephone numbers of these groups may change soon, since the ASUC hasn't completed the room allocations for Eshlecreature Hall for the 1991-1992 term. Also, there may be some interesting groups that aren't listed here. Check it out. These resources include:

STUDENT LEGAL CLINIC

Offers free information, advocacy, advice and referrals on legal matters. They help with taxes and shit. They can point you in the right direction much of the time. A good place to start. 642-9986. 300 A Eshlecreature Hall.

STUDENT TO STUDENT PEER COUNSELING

A good place to go if you need to talk to someone who is sympathetic and also trained to be helpful to your psyche in these depressing times. They also lead rap groups on topics such as being gay or bisexual, a woman, a man, adult children of whatever, etc. Good referrals as well. 642-9021. 318 Eshlecreature Hall.

RENTERS ASSISTANCE PROJECT for STUDENTS

They can show you a thousand ways that landlords take advantage of unsuspecting students. Then they can help you to fight back. They will answer your questions and also give good referrals. 642-1755. 314 Eshlecreature Hall.

BERKELEY DRAFT COUNSELING CENTER

They offer non-advocacy information and counseling on issues of the military, the draft, registration and National Service. Believe it or not, this is important shit to be aware of. 642-0165. 607 Eshlecreature Hall.

ASUC RECYCLING

The University produces massive amounts of recyclable waste every day. How much? More than you can imagine. ASUC Recycling knows. They are a student-run collective which tries to recycle as much of it as possible, although they are restricted by the limited funding they receive from the University. They offer jobs to recyclers and important information as well. 642-4895. 620 Eshlecreature Hall.

DE-CAL

A group which aids students in initiating and teaching(facilitating) their own classes. Some of the most educational classes at UC Berkeley are DE-CAL classes. DE-CAL stands for DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION at CAL. Have you ever heard of that concept? Try a DE-CAL class.



housing managers) were selected by the university. It seems unlikely the university would hire people who disagree with its priorities or question its interests.

While you are living in the dorms, much of what you are told by RAs and others as objective TRUTH is actually the university side of very contested issues. Like when you are told how dangerous it is to hang out around People's Park. Like when you are told how dangerous it is to be on Telegraph because of homeless people. Like when you are told to watch who gets

the dorms. They do not control what policies hall staff are obliged to encourage. Basically these bodies have about as much power as your student government in high school had. The real power is in the hands of the university.

Thus the dorms are the most effectively controlled space the university has. They isolate students from new ideas and thus act to maintain the ideas students already had when they came to college. (Individualism, hard work, support of the status quo, belief that justice and equal-

can't or don't want to eat the food. Why are the dorm janitors all people of color who earn \$9 to \$10 per hour while the professors at Cal are mostly white and earn \$40,000 to \$80,000 a year and more? Why can't I paint my room?

The essence of higher education is supposed to be critical thinking and debate in an tolerant and open environment. Allow yourself to be guided by these principles while in the dorms.

ing students. Then you can help you to fight back. They will answer your questions and also give good referrals. 642-1755. 314 Eshlecreature Hall.

BERKELEY DRAFT COUNSELING CENTER

They offer non-advocacy information and counseling on issues of the military, the draft, registration and National Service. Believe it or not, this is important shit to be aware of. 642-0165. 607 Eshlecreature Hall.

ASUC RECYCLING

The University produces massive amounts of recyclable waste every day. How much? More than you can imagine. ASUC Recycling knows. They are a student-run collective which tries to recycle as much of it as possible, although they are restricted by the limited funding they receive from the University. They offer jobs to recyclers and important information as well. 642-4895. 620 Eshlecreature Hall.

DE-CAL

A group which aids students in initiating and teaching (facilitating) their own classes. Some of the most educational classes at UC Berkeley are DE-CAL classes. DE-CAL stands for DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION at CAL. Have you ever heard of that concept? Try a DE-CAL class. There is a listing of current DE-CAL course offerings elsewhere in this issue. 642-9127. 320 Eshlething Hall.

CENTER for RACIAL EDUCATION

A student group which publishes *SMELL THIS* (an anthology of writings by women of color) and *IN YOUR FACE* (an anthology of writings by men of color). They also present workshops on unlearning racism, sexism and homophobia. 643-9921. 312 Eshlecreature Hall

RAZA RECRUITMENT

They do outreach to the Chicano/Latino community in local and state high schools to try to improve recruitment and retention of Chicano/Latino students. They also sponsor a Raza Day where many people come and check out UCB. 642-1322. 500 Eshleperson Hall.

CAL CAMP

These people sponsor a summer camp to help low-income children get out and experience nature. 643-5005. 300B Eshlething Hall.

CAL CORPS

A student-run center which helps students link up with community programs in the area they can volunteer with. 642-3916. 103/303 Eshleman Hall.



UC police persuade a new dorm resident that People's Park is not a safe place for students.

Alternative Majors

Everyone knows about the large, well established departments on campus. Many of the most interesting and enlightening classes, however, are taught in less well known departments. Here are a few to check out.

A whole group of majors and departments have been created over the years to address the history and interests of various oppressed groups in society. Created often because of the demands of political movements on campus, such as the Third World Strike in 1969. These majors include Afro-American studies, Asian American studies, Chicano studies, Native American studies, South and Southeast Asian studies, Ethnic studies and Women's studies as well as others.

If you are a member of one of these groups, you know that most classes in high school were taught from a white, male perspective. The same problem exists at Berkeley. If you want to have your own history and culture addressed, often the best way is by taking classes in one of these majors.

Enrollment in these classes is not limited. Whites can and should take classes about other ethnic groups and men can take women's studies classes. For whites or men, this can be a very educational and important experience. Not only will you learn something, but you will usually be in the minority in these classes, which can really force you to examine your attitudes and how you conduct yourself.

Two other alternative majors at Berkeley are the PACS (Peace And Conflict studies) and the CRS (Conservation and Resource studies) departments. The education at Berkeley is greatly slanted towards the solution of problems through war. The ROTC program and UC sponsorship of nuclear weapons labs and war research are just a few examples of this. PACS examines issues related to the use of war in society.

CRS takes an alternative look at how we treat the environment. The other majors at Berkeley that deal with the

HOW TO GET EDUCATED

It's relatively simple to fulfill all the unit requirements for your major and receive your diploma at UC Berkeley. Receiving a valuable education is another matter. Here are a few things to think about:

- There is a difference between grades and learning. Grades exist and may well affect your future. But you should decide early on what you want your transcript to look like and how much you want to learn—the two may not be compatible. If you commit yourself to striving for a high GPA, think long and hard about the significance of grades. Don't measure your self worth by that red letter on your exams. That goes for high-achievers just as much as everyone else.

- Collective learning is not cheating! The education system is set up for individual learning only. We have been trained to feel guilty if we work with other people. But we're not going to be individually graded on our work when we leave this place. And you can't build a movement for social change all by yourself. Get used to learning from and with other people. Show people your work and talk about the course material. You'll learn more and will probably make more friends.

- Education does not begin and end in the classroom. Don't let your classes restrict your education. School should be a special opportunity to concentrate on studying with the resources of the faculty and library at hand. But if you find yourself passing up intriguing films, speakers or even conversations because of rather mundane course work, something's probably wrong. You usually don't have to read everything that's assigned to you, especially if it doesn't interest you much. Lighten your load if you're frustrated by not being able to participate in other activities on campus. You can take less than 13 units if you obtain a work slip from your college. Taking 12 units instead of 16 can greatly change your school experience.



Highest GPA Not Worth It

The following appeared in the first Disorientation booklet, published in 1969. It was written as an address by Brian McGuire and delivered at the Phi Beta Kappa banquet. Brian had the highest GPA for the class of 1968.

I have been informed that I have the highest grade point average of any graduating senior in the College of Letters and Science. The first thing I would like to say to you is that it was not worth it.

My compulsive effort for a high grade point in my years at Berkeley contributed to an almost total alienation of myself from other people. When I was a freshman here in 1964-65, I noticed that many students were reading Camus's novel *The Stranger*. I read the book and found a part of myself in Meursault. Like him I could not find within myself the power to participate in the values of the societies around me.

The Free Speech Movement totally confused me, for I could not then understand the issues at stake. I withdrew into the chambers of my own mind and developed my own values. These personal standards were brutal, but they were mine. The main thing was to learn and to display that learning as well as possible to my teachers.

I became subject to a paralyzing mental machinery: If I did not study twelve hours a day, I was a failure. If I did not compose at the speed of a thousand words an hour while writing a paper, I was a failure. If I did not go through required reading at thirty-three pages an hour or more, I was a failure. I pushed myself to maintain my quotas until I was more enchained than a Russian factory worker in the 1930's.

Most of the time I acquiesced to my personal autocracy and tried to tell myself that I was doing the only worthwhile thing there was for me to do: learning. Everything else seemed absurd and meaningless. But at times I felt a revolt in myself, a desire for more than printed pages and letter grades. The feeling would come at night as I would be walking home from the library in Berkeley or in St. Andres, where I spent a year in Education Abroad. I would look at the lights in the windows and think to myself: inside those windows, close to those lights are people. Real, live, human, fleshy, thinking, feeling, living dispirited people. I am out here and they are in there. They will never come out here to me, and they would never allow me to come inside to them.

I can remember one night in the south of France at Arles last April, 1967. As I walked down a street, I saw the warm lights of houses on one side of me and the blackness of the Rhone River on the other side. I wanted to break down a door and say to an astonished Frenchman, "Je suis ici. C'est moi!" (I am here. It is me.) I kept walking, and after a while the darkness and the secrets of the Rhone seemed far more inviting than the false welcome of the lights.

Then such experiences did not lead me to the conclusions which I now draw in retrospect. I thought I could find happiness by perfecting my mental universe through total immersion in the learning process. Instead of encouraging me to form human bonds with my fellow student, the grade-oriented system of the University of California made it possible and sometimes comfortable for me to become caught up in the prison of my mind.

I would like to relate an experience which many of us have probably had here at Berkeley. Many times I sat in those awful undergraduate reading rooms, trying to read a book and found myself looking curiously at someone's eyes or face or hands. Presently the object of my eyes would somehow realize he or she was being watched. As soon as the other pair of eyes glanced at mine, I would flee back to my book. If it were only possible to smile or say "hello," but an expression or a word would have been totally misunderstood. I often had to remind myself that people in the reading rooms were really human beings. The atmosphere stifled human contact. In order to concentrate on books, we came together in a tomb.

Thus far my remarks have been extremely negative. I should like to be constructive now and to propose a way that might enable students to concentrate less on grades and more on the personas that they can find in professors, teaching assistants, and other students. If more personal relationships could be formed at this university, learning would not be jeopardized but would be facilitated, for there would be more intellectual, social, and personal dialogue between personas and less cramming, shoving and regurgitation of facts.

The entire University of California at Berkeley should follow the lead of the Santa Cruz campus and put all courses on a pass/fail basis. Grades should be totally abolished, and they should not be

If you are a member of one of these groups, you know that most classes in high school were taught from a white, male perspective. The same problem exists at Berkeley. If you want to have your own history and culture addressed, often the best way is by taking classes in one of these majors.

Enrollment in these classes is not limited. Whites can and should take classes about other ethnic groups and men can take women's studies classes. For whites or men, this can be a very educational and important experience. Not only will you learn something, but you will usually be in the minority in these classes, which can really force you to examine your attitudes and how you conduct yourself.

Two other alternative majors at Berkeley are the PACS (Peace And Conflict Studies) and the CRS (Conservation and Resource Studies) departments. The education at Berkeley is greatly slanted towards the solution of problems through war. The ROTC program and UC sponsorship of nuclear weapons labs and war research are just a few examples of this. PACS examines issues related to the use of war in society.

CRS takes an alternative look at how we treat the environment. The other majors at Berkeley that deal with the environment primarily deal with how we can best exploit and destroy it. CRS looks at other important aspects to the environment, like how we are going to get along in the future without it if we destroy it now.

DE-Cal classes (Democratic Education at Cal) are classes organized and taught by and for students. You can either take these classes or organize one yourself. The DE-Cal program is run by the ASUC. It is a good way to escape the normal scheme of things at Berkeley.

DE-Cal is committed to the principle that what students have to teach each other is worthy of academic recognition. DE-Cal encourages the initiation of classes addressing academic interest that are interdisciplinary in nature, or which are ignored as legitimate fields of study. DE-Cal believes that when people are actively engaged in their education process they become more intellectually competent and more active, responsible members of society. You can get more information by calling 642-9127 or visiting 320 Eshleperson Hall. Also check out the DE-Cal schedule printed here.

DE-CAL (DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION AT CAL) STUDENT INITIATED CLASSES
320 Eshleperson Hall 642-9127
What is DE-Cal?

But we're not going to be individually graded on our work when we leave this place. And you can't build a movement for social change all by yourself. Get used to learning from and with other people. Show people your work and talk about the course material. You'll learn more and will probably make more friends.

Education does not begin and end in the classroom. Don't let your classes restrict your education. School should be a special opportunity to concentrate on studying with the resources of the faculty and library at hand. But if you find yourself passing up intriguing films, speakers or even conversations because of rather mundane course work, something's probably wrong. You usually don't have to read everything that's assigned to you, especially if it doesn't interest you much. Lighten your load if you're frustrated by not being able to participate in other activities on campus. You can take less than 13 units if you obtain a work slip from your college. Taking 12 units instead of 16 can greatly change your school experience.



validity and the various theories applied to "abnormal mental states."

Anthropology 197 (Nancy Scheper Hughes) • 3 units • Thursday 6-8 • Room TBA • Facilitator: Cathy Walsh, 348-3341, 344-5555.

The American Food Chain: From chemical/corporate to organic and sustainable agriculture

Recent awareness of pesticide residues and ground water contamination stimulated support for organic and sustainable alternatives to conventional farming. The history and recent trends of conventional and alternative farming and marketing systems are examined. Resistance to change by industry, academia, agribusiness and government will be reviewed. This survey course is designed to give students a feeling for how food is grown, handled and marketed, what is in it and on it, and what can be done about it.

Agriculture and Resource Economics 198 (David Silberman) • 3 units • Wednesday 7-9 • 201 Gianinni Hall • Facilitators: Richard Strong, 254-7198, Elisabeth Carlassare, 649-7782.

Beginning Film Production

This is a course in beginning film production—it is open to students from any academic background. Throughout the semester students will acquire skills in storyboarding, light reading, camera work and editing. Students are required to participate in the making of three films (two Super-8, one sixteen millimeter). Guest lecturers will provide technical and creative insight as well as the perspective of a professional working in film.

only worthwhile to me, and they would never allow me to come inside to them.

I can remember one night in the south of France at Arles last April, 1967. As I walked down a street, I saw the warm lights of houses on one side of me and the blackness of the Rhone River on the other side. I wanted to break down a door and say to an astonished Frenchman, "je suis ici. C'est moi!" (I am here. It is me.) I kept walking, and after a while the darkness and the secrets of the Rhone seemed far more inviting than the false welcome of the lights.

Then such experiences did not lead me to the conclusions which I now draw in retrospect. I thought I could find happiness by perfecting my mental universe through total immersion in the learning process. Instead of encouraging me to form human bonds with my fellow student, the grade-oriented system of the University of California made it possible and sometimes comfortable for me to become caught up in the prison of my mind.

I would like to relate an experience which many of us have probably had here at Berkeley. Many times I sat in those awful undergraduate reading rooms, trying to read a book and found myself looking curiously at someones' eyes or face or hands. Presently the object of my eyes would somehow realize he or she was being watched. As soon as the other pair of eyes glanced at mine, I would flee back to my book. If it were only possible to smile or say "hello," but an expression or a word would have been totally misunderstood. I often had to remind myself that people in the reading rooms were really human beings. The atmosphere stifled human contact. In order to concentrate on books, we came together in a tomb.

Thus far my remarks have been extremely negative. I should like to be constructive now and to propose a way that might enable students to concentrate less on grades and more on the personas that they can find in professors, teaching assistants, and other students. If more personal relationships could be formed at this university, learning would not be jeopardized but would be facilitated, for there would be more intellectual, social, and personal dialogue between personas and less cramming, shoving and regurgitation of facts.

The entire University of California at Berkeley should follow the lead of the Santa Cruz campus and put all courses on a pass/fail basis. Grades should be totally abolished, and they should not be replaced as has been done in some Eastern colleges, by a word like "excellent" that is only a substitute-equivalent for an "A." The advising system should be completely overhauled so that students would be assigned to or would choose professors who would give personal evaluations of their work in their major fields. This would put a tremendous burden on the departments and on the individual professors themselves. But it would provide a meaningful and thorough evaluation of a student's work and replace some semi-arbitrary letter grad based on a ridiculous curve or average. It is absurd to have one's effort in a course reduced to a letter or a percentage.

Environmental Racism: Achieving Social and Environmental Justice

This action oriented class explores the unequal distribution of environmental burdens to low income people and communities of color. Issues include: racist energy policies, jobs vs. environment debate and successful grass-roots campaigns. Diverse guest lecturers will be drawn from labor unions, environmental/social justice organizations and community activists. Students in the class will work with community organizations to create and carry out a group-defined project.

Native American Studies 198 (Rory Snow Arrow Fausett) • 3 units • Time TBA • Room TBA • Facilitators: Vivian Chang, Michael Young, 526-4716, Clem Clay, 652-6694.

Esperanto

Esperanto is a unique linguistic phenomenon—the only constructed language to develop a full-fledged speaking population. Some two million people in more than a hundred countries use the language of esperanto. Students will learn how to read, write, understand and speak esperanto and will get an introduction to its history, literature and culture.

Linguistic 98, 198, 298 (Larry Hyman) • 3 units • Monday/Friday 4:5-30 • 190 Barrows • Monday/Wednesday 7:30-9 • 279 Dwinelle • Facilitators: Mingchi Chien, 527-6139, Charles Galvin, (800) 464-9783.

Exploring Film Criticism in a Collaborative Seminar
This seminar engages writers to explore the horizons of film criticism. Student writers create their own criticism or writing aside and search for publication

Vice

Students will serve as interns for Cal Corps Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is a volunteer referral data-base designed to introduce UC Berkeley students to the range of volunteer opportunities on campus, within the Berkeley community and in the greater Bay Area. Requirements of this course include weekly meetings, occasional assistance with Cal Corps projects, two office hours per week, completion of a term project and a journal. The academic seminars will enable students to learn about the social services in a broader context and about the student community service movement.

Social Welfare 98, 197 (Grossman) • 1-3 units • Time TBA • Lounge at YWCA (corner of Bancroft and Bowditch) • Facilitator: Josie Goldman, 704-9301 or 643-9131.

Racism in the United States 1492-1992: Racist and Anti-Racist social movements

Inequality in conditions between white people and people of color is increasing. Yet at the same time many racist social movements blame every social problem on Jews and people of color. What's going on here? This class will study topics in the history of racism and anti-racism in the United States from a perspective that supports equality and human rights. We will focus on the political organizations and social movements that have supported equality for people of color and those that have defended white supremacy—who they are, what they say and how they relate to racism and anti-racism today.

Social Science 198 (Gerald Gavanaugh) • 2 units • Monday 7-9 • Room TBA • Facilitator: Mickey

can be most easily destroyed. CRS looks at other important aspects to the environment, like how we are going to get along in the future without it if we destroy it now.

DE-Cal classes (Democratic Education at Cal) are classes organized and taught by and for students. You can either take these classes or organize one yourself. The DE-Cal program is run by the ASUC. It is a good way to escape the normal scheme of things at Berkeley.

DE-Cal is committed to the principle that what students have to teach each other is worthy of academic recognition. DE-Cal encourages the initiation of classes addressing academic interest that are interdisciplinary in nature, or which are ignored as legitimate fields of study. DE-Cal believes that when people are actively engaged in their education process they become more intellectually competent and more active, responsible members of society. You can get more information by calling 642-9127 or visiting 320 Eshleperson Hall. Also check out the DE-Cal schedule printed here.

DE-Cal (DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION AT CAL) STUDENT INITIATED CLASSES 320 Eshleman Hall 642-9127 What is DE-Cal?

DE-Cal (Democratic Education at Cal) works to reshape education at UC Berkeley to be socially responsible and be based on critical thinking, participation and dialogue. In collaboration with students, faculty, staff and community members, DE-Cal creates opportunities for learning both within and outside the classroom. We encourage the initiation of classes which (1) do not fit into the compartmentalization of study into "disciplines"; or (2) are usually ignored as legitimate fields of academic inquiry. DE-Cal acts as an active resource center for people interested in education as a tool for personal and collective empowerment. We believe that when people are actively engaged in their educational process and are encouraged to transform theoretical knowledge into practical experience, they become more competent and more active, responsible members of society.

Academic Credit

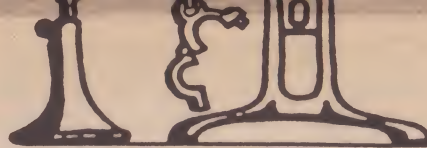
Students may enroll for credit in any of the courses if they have completed 60 units and have a GPA of 2.0 or greater. For a more complete description of the restriction consult the General Catalog.

Add/Drop

Students do not pre-enroll in DE-Cal classes, you must ADD THE CLASS. The Add period usually runs through the 3rd week of classes. If you need information about a class, check the DE-Cal office door in 320 Eshleman.

Abnormal Behavior: Misplaced Shamanism, Difficulty Coping, or Biological Dysfunction?

Abnormal mental states have been reported throughout history and cross-culturally. Some have been described as the psychological state of those having difficulty coping with reality (sometimes after achieving a "higher state of consciousness"), while psychiatry considers these states "mental illness." Students in this course will study and analyse the



validity and the various theories applied to "abnormal mental states."

Anthropology 197 (Nancy Scheper Hughes) • 3 units • Thursday 6-8 • Room TBA • Facilitator: Cathy Walsh, 348-3341, 344-5555.

The American Food Chain: From chemical/corporate to organic and sustainable agriculture
Recent awareness of pesticide residues and ground water contamination stimulated support for organic and sustainable alternatives to conventional farming. The history and recent trends of conventional and alternative farming and marketing systems are examined. Resistance to change by industry, academia, agribusiness and government will be reviewed. This survey course is designed to give students a feeling for how food is grown, handled and marketed, what is in it and on it, and what can be done about it.

Agriculture and Resource Economics 198 (David Silberman) • 3 units • Wednesday 7-9 • 201 Gianini Hall • Facilitators: Richard Strong, 254-7198, Elisabeth Carlsare, 649-7782.

Beginning Film Production

This is a course in beginning film production—it is open to students from any academic background. Throughout the semester students will acquire skills in storyboarding, light reading, camera work and editing. Students are required to participate in the making of three films (two Super-8, one sixteen millimeter). Guest lecturers will provide technical and creative insight as well as the perspective of a professional working in film.

Film 198 (TBA) 3-4 units • Tuesday/Thursday 3-5 • Room TBA • Facilitators Gillian Barnes, 654-9618, Tiffany Shlain, 654-2393.

Bisexual, Lesbian, Gay Science Fiction and Fantasy
This course will look at several authors' perspectives on sexual orientation and its importance to the individual and society, and how these authors use sexuality to express points or arguments within the science fiction and fantasy genres. Specific themes will include single-sex societies and separatism, sexism, vampirism, persecution, identity, religion, and current events topics such as AIDS and domestic partnership.

English 198 (Sue Schwelk) • 4 units • Time TBA • Room TBA • Facilitator: Veronica Boutelle, 527-6337.

Black History in Performance

This course is the study of important figures of the African Diaspora in the form of a children's play and will culminate in a theatrical presentation. Class and laboratory hours are spent in attendance at rehearsals and the performance of the play. Performances will be conducted off campus.

African American Studies 197 (Roy Thomas) • 3 units • Tuesday/Thursday 10:30-12:30 • Room TBA • Facilitator: Jaqueline Thomas, 526-8028.

Cultural and Stylistic Divergence in Contemporary Play Writing: Theatrical script writing workshop

This course will focus on get-down-and-actually-DO-IT-writing. The class will be exploring contemporary play writing on a variety of levels ranging from recent developments in African-American theatre to the ever evolving Experimental theatre. Active participation is a must! Every other week students will be required to critique one another's work collectively.
Dramatic Art 198 (Travis) • 2 units • Tuesday 4-6 • Room: 201 Wheeler • Facilitators: AK Pradeep, Ben Jacobs, 845-2305, Jeremiah Walker, 652-6342.

equivalent to an "A." The advising system should be completely overhauled so that students would be assigned to or would choose professors who would give personal evaluations of their work in their major fields. This would put a tremendous burden on the departments and on the individual professors themselves. But it would provide a meaningful and thorough evaluation of a student's work and replace some semi-arbitrary letter grad based on a ridiculous curve or average. It is absurd to have one's effort in a course reduced to a letter or a percentage.

Environmental Racism: Achieving Social and Environmental Justice

This action oriented class explores the unequal distribution of environmental burdens to low income people and communities of color. Issues include: racist energy policies, jobs vs. environment debate and successful grass-roots campaigns. Diverse guest lecturers will be drawn from labor unions, environmental/social justice organizations and community activists. Students in the class will work with community organizations to create and carry out a group-defined project.

Native American Studies 198 (Rory Snow Arrow Fausett) • 3 units • Time TBA • Room TBA • Facilitators: Vivian Chang, Michael Young, 526-4716, Clem Clay, 652-6694.

Esperanto

Esperanto is a unique linguistic phenomenon—the only constructed language to develop a full-fledged speaking population. Some two million people in more than a hundred countries use the language of esperanto. Students will learn how to read, write, understand and speak esperanto and will get an introduction to its history, literature and culture.

Linguistic 98, 198, 298 (Larry Hyman) • 3 units • Monday/Friday 4-5:30 • 190 Barrows • Monday/Wednesday • 7:30-9 • 279 Dwinelle • Facilitators: Mingchi Chien, 527-6139, Charles Galvin, (800) 464-9783.

Exploring Film Criticism in a Collaborative Seminar
This seminar engages writers to explore the horizons of film criticism. Student writers create their own criticism or writing style and search for publication avenues. The groups collaborative discourse is designed to assist each individual write to evaluate the scope of their criticism and their publication alternatives.

Film 198 (William Nestrick) • 2 units • Time TBA • Room TBA • Facilitator: Gustavo Lamanna, 601-7686.

Green Philosophy and values

In an age of crisis, the Greens offer a revolutionary new way of living peacefully in a sustainable world. This class will explore and discuss the key values of the Green movement, including their emphases on ecological wisdom, non-violence, grassroots democracy, feminism, celebration of diversity, decentralization, social justice and personal responsibility.

Conservation Resource Studies 98, 198 (Jack Potter) • 2 units • Peace and Conflict Studies 98, 198 (John Hurst) • 2 units • Wednesday 7-9 • Room TBA • Facilitators: Scott Sherman, 643-2372, Jon Bauer, 549-6220, Cary Fitchman, 547-4193, Mick Ruzich, 428-2677

Islam in the United States

Topics will include an Introduction to Islam in theory and practice, and discussion and analysis of the following: African American Muslims, including Malcolm X; different Muslim ethnicities in the US; Western Perceptions of Islam; Islamic revivalism; Muslim women; as well as contemporary topics such as the crisis in the Persian Gulf. Also included will be the differing social, cultural and political manifestations of Islam in the United States, its history and future.

African American Studies 98, 198 (Henry) • 2 units • Near Eastern Studies 198 (Algar) • 2 units • Wednesday 3-5 • Room TBA • Facilitators: Michelle Crane, 601-0414, Majeeda Hakeem, 549-1907.

Issues and Action: Implementing Community Ser-

vice

Students will serve as Interns for Cal Corps Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is a volunteer referral data-base designed to introduce UC Berkeley students to the range of volunteer opportunities on campus, within the Berkeley community and in the greater Bay Area. Requirements of this course include weekly meetings, occasional assistance with Cal Corps projects, two office hours per week, completion of a term project and a journal. The academic seminars will enable students to learn about the social services in a broader context and about the student community service movement.
Social Welfare 98, 197 (Grossman) • 1-3 units • Time TBA • Lounge at YWCA (corner of Bancroft and Bowditch) • Facilitator: Josie Goldman, 704-9301 or 643-9131.

Racism in the United States 1492-1992: Racist and Anti-Racist social movements

Inequality in conditions between white people and people of color is increasing. Yet at the same time many racist social movements blame every social problem on Jews and people of color. What's going on here? This class will study topics in the history of racism and anti-racism in the United States from a perspective that supports equality and human rights. We will focus on the political organizations and social movements that have supported equality for people of color and those that have defended white supremacy—who they are, what they say and how they relate to racism and anti-racism today.

Social Science 198 (Gerald Gavanaugh) • 2 units • Monday 7-9 • Room TBA • Facilitator: Mickey Ellinger, 643-7848.

Striving for Excellence

The intent of the course is to provide role models for middle school children to help them become more interested in education. The children are predominantly African American and are from lower class backgrounds. Students will be required to regularly meet with the children in the program and work cooperatively with other student mentors.

African American Studies (Roy Thomas) • 4 units • Time TBA • Room TBA • Facilitator: Jennifer Kerr, 649-1725

Third World voices from the closet

The course is a writing workshop focusing on creative and critical writing perspectives from bisexual, lesbian and gay people of color. The workshop format will include required readings from the class reader and various writing assignments by and/or about readings or related personal experiences.
Ethnic Studies 98, 198 (Elaine Kim) • Units TBA • Time TBA • Room TBA • Facilitators: Andrew Spieldenner, Prizal Arqualada 601-0251.

Women of Color in the Community: Internship and Seminar

This class hopes to establish bridges between sisters of different economic, cultural and social backgrounds by giving women of color in academia the opportunity to go back and intern for their "community." Students will be required to intern in one of the participating women of color organizations and attend a weekly seminar with other interns. Some issues which will be discussed in the seminar are: identity, differences among women of color, academia and community, activism, first and third world dynamics.

Ethnic Studies 197 (Elaine Kim) • 2-4 units • Time Tuesday 5-7 • Room TBA • Facilitators: Michelle Jin, 548-6915, Jennifer Lee, 845-0965, Jili Flores, 649-0464, Rhacel Parrenas, 548-9417.

Who Runs the University of California?



Leo Kolligian
Howard Leach
Stephen Nakashima
Martha Newkirk
D.A. Watkins
Howard Williams
Jacques S. Yeager
Sylvia Sue Johnson
Walter E. Hoadley
Jeremiah F. Hallisey
David Gardner
Tirso Del Junco
Frank Clark Jr.
W. Glenn Campbell
Yvonne Burke
Clair W. Burgener
Roy T. Brophy
William Bagler

California Biotechnology
Genzyme Development
Centocor Partners
Ford Foundation

Research

Bank America
Wells Fargo
Fed. Reserve Bank of S.F.
Continental Bank
Sumito Bank of Calif.

Banks

Air Canada
American Airlines
Chrysler Corp.
Delta Airlines

Transportation

Hewlett Packard
Boeing
General Electric

Defense

Macy's
Gap
Wal Mart
Gillette
Safeway

Consumer

Apple Computer
IBM
Intel Corp.
Tandem Computers
Sun Microsystems

Computers

P,G & E
Southern Calif. Edison
Chevron

Energy

Martha Newkirk
 D.A. Watkins
 Howard Williams
 Jacques S. Yeager
 Sylvia Sue Johnson
 Walter E. Hoadley
 Jeremiah F. Hallisey
 David Gardner
 Tirso Del Junco
 Frank Clark Jr.
 W. Glenn Campbell
 Yvonne Burke
 Clair W. Burgener
 Roy T. Brophy
 William Bagler

Delta Airlines
 Hewlett Packard
 Boeing
 General Electric

Defense

Macy's
 Gap
 Wal Mart
 Gillette
 Safeway

Consumer

Apple Computer
 IBM
 Intel Corp.
 Tandem Computers
 Sun Microsystems

Computers

P,G & E
 Southern Calif. Edison
 Chevron
 Unocal Corp.
 San Diego Gas & Electric
 Occidental Petroleum

Energy

Cable Advertising
 Times Mirror
 News Corp. Ltd.
 Fidelity Television
 MCA
 Southwest Bell

Communications



The Regents of the University of California are corporate executives who sit on the Board of Regents just as they sit on the Board of Directors of

indispensible sectors of a centralized security state. Everything from the nature of the sciences explored here to the funding sources to the priorities of the administrations gear this factory of knowledge to a central position in a society that is increasingly dependent on the control of information to maintain power.

This group of mostly white, mostly male power-brokers meet once a month up and down the state to

controlled by a small class of elites. Corporate control of the universities is an integral part of the unjust system and is becoming more integral as scientific research and technological advancement move to the forefront of economic expansion.

Most of what is being taught here is not in the best interest of learning or humanity or even of the students who are being conveyor-belted through here. What we have been taught is an ivory tower is really an ivory fortress: impenetrable to cries of





The Regents of the University of California are corporate executives who sit on the Board of Regents

just as they sit on the Board of Directors of many other large corporations. The above chart indicates some of corporate entities with which the corresponding Regent has more than \$10,000 in stock or is on the Board or a CEO (Chief Executive Officer). This is an incomplete list. Some of the Regents own \$100,000-plus in over two dozen corporations and are multiple CEOs. Many of them own smaller amounts in numerous corporations. In addition, many of the Regents own vast amounts of property.

This is a corporate-military-industrial complex. Intelligence is gathered and administered in a way that serves the requirements of some of the

indispensible sectors of a centralized security state. Everything from the nature of the sciences explored here to the funding sources to the priorities of the administrations gear this factory of knowledge to a central position in a society that is increasingly dependent on the control of information to maintain power.

This group of mostly white, mostly male power-brokers meet once a month up and down the state to make all the major policy decisions for the UC system. Everyday operations are carried out by a hierarchy of the President and Vice-Presidents who work side by side with the executives of other corporations in an Oakland skyscraper, down to the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors at each of the campuses.

The need of UCB to colonize People's Park and expand upon the former community of Berkeley under the banner of the Long Range Development Plan is no different than the need of other corporations, or the capitalist system itself, to constantly expand in order to survive. In our society, almost all power and wealth, all property rights, information sources, weapons, and university administration buildings are

controlled by a small class of elites. Corporate control of the universities is an integral part of the unjust system and is becoming more integral as scientific research and technological advancement move to the forefront of economic expansion.

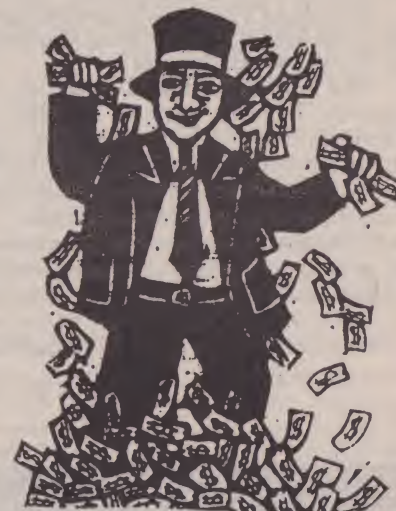
Most of what is being taught here is not in the best interest of learning or humanity or even of the students who are being conveyor-belted through here. What we have been taught is an ivory tower is really an ivory fortress: impenetrable to cries of injustice and tainted with the money of exploited workers harnessed here and abroad. The university obscures truths with academic regementation, slaps grades on creativity, and reduces all human relationships to mere tenure relationships.

The real nuts and bolts of what goes on here has very little to do with education. It has to do with building bombs and developing new chemicals. It has to do with teaching a new generation of privileged kids the technical and managerial skills necessary to subjugate a workforce. And it's about reproducing those parts of history, culture and philosophy that provide the intellectual justification for the new enfranchised class.

Unocal Corp.
San Diego Gas & Electric
Occidental Petroleum

Cable Advertising
Times Mirror
News Corp. Ltd.
Fidelity Television
MCA
Southwest Bell

Communications



ANIMAL TORTURE FOR PROFIT?

Why do thousands of innocent animals suffer mutilation and death each year in UC research labs? Is such suffering necessary for human health, as the university claims? Or might this abuse persist merely for the profit of university researchers who garner hundreds of thousands of dollars in grants from the public under the pretext of furthering modern medicine?

Consider the \$14 million Northwest Animal Facility, constructed in spite of its seriously flawed Environmental Impact Report, which failed to justify the need for a new facility and to discuss alternate locations for the building. The university had been ordered by the court to submit another EIR with the implication that the university should halt the building's construction pending approval of the new EIR. However, secure in its knowledge that the new EIR would gain blanket approval by the regents and that repeated lawsuits undertaken against UC are costly and time-consuming to activist groups, the university constructed the facility.

The Northwest Animal Facility along with the recent wing on the "Life" Sciences building will accommodate 22 animal research programs and a germ warfare research lab, consolidating all animal labs previously strewn about campus in a single high-security, limited-access, underground facility.

UC claims that it needs the new facility to receive accreditation; however, the university lost its provisional accreditation by the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) as a result of the following: continued lack of overall coordination and direction; lack of short- and long-range planning and comprehensive programming; slow progress in achieving needed improvements; inadequate veterinary care; inad-

equately personal hygiene; presence of vermin in the facilities.

The new facility will not correct these problems or protect animals from callous negligence, but will merely serve to conceal animal mistreatment from public view.

Thus behind the locked doors of this animal facility, useless experiments will continue. Meet some UCB animal "researchers" and their past contributions to science:

Frank Beach masculinizes female dogs with injections of male hormones, masturbates them, and has concluded, among other things, that the inability of masculinized females to copulate with other females in heat is due to small penis size. Although Beach's masculinization "research" has been financed by taxpayers' money for nearly three decades, he admits that he does "not conduct research in order to benefit the public." By 1985, Beach had collected \$23,925 in NIMH grants.

Stephen Breedlove induced large penile muscles in female rat pups by injecting their pregnant mother with either testosterone or stanolone, and increased the size of these muscles with further injections of testosterone as the rats reached maturity. Breedlove then killed the rats and dissected them, concluding that testosterone and stanolone caused the penile muscle to be activated by different sets of nerves. Breedlove received \$70,386 in 1985 and is continuing his experiments to date with the aid of numerous other grants.

Irving Zucker studies seasonal changes and sexual behavior (biorhythms), duplicating previous experiments on mice and conducting additional experiments with

continued on page 15



Fee Increases for Students, Budget Cuts for Services: What's Wrong With This Picture?

This year a forty percent fee increase, adding to last year's ten percent increase, was instituted in the UCs, putting further burden on already financially strapped

UC Research, We See Nukes

The University of California receives more money for weapons research than any other university in the world, with

universities in the world.

2. THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT MUST

research lab, consolidating all animal labs previously strewn about campus in a single high-security, limited-access, underground facility.

UC claims that it needs the new facility to receive accreditation; however, the university lost its provisional accreditation by the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) as a result of the following: continued lack of overall coordination and direction; lack of short- and long-range planning and comprehensive programming; slow progress in achieving needed improvements; inadequate veterinary care; inad-

jections of testosterone as the rats reached maturity. Breedlove then killed the rats and dissected them, concluding that testosterone and stanalone caused the penile muscle to be activated by different sets of nerves. Breedlove received \$70,386 in 1985 and is continuing his experiments to date with the aid of numerous other grants.

Irving Zucker studies seasonal changes and sexual behavior (biorhythms), duplicating previous experiments on mice and conducting additional experiments with

continued on page 15

Fee Increases for Students, Budget Cuts for Services: What's Wrong With This Picture?

This year a forty percent fee increase, adding to last year's ten percent increase, was instituted in the UCs, putting further burden on already financially strapped students. This increase was unilaterally condemned and protested by students throughout the UC system. Despite this fact the legislature gave its approval. (At the time an institution of any more than a ten percent fee hike was illegal.) These fee increases come along with increasingly deep cuts in services and no funding for staff salary increases.

There certainly seems to be a pressing need for money within the university. In my own experience I have attended an English class in which the professor admitted to us that the English department had instructed her not to assign papers because there were too few T.A.s

In the Spanish department one of my professors informed me that there was not enough money to buy paper for handouts. This same professor, a wonderful teacher who had been with the university for years, has now been laid off due to budget cuts. This is happening despite the fact that students were already finding it impossible to get into the classes they wanted. This is unacceptable.

Classes have been cut by twenty percent. Fees have been increased by forty percent. Where is all of this money going? The university's first priority should be the needs of its students. We need professors, T.A.s, more classes, extended library hours—quality education.

Instead the university sees a pressing need for such important facilities as volleyball courts in People's Park. Milton Fujii will talk around the issue, saying that the university has a community obligation to improve the park, but turning the Southside into a police state is no way to serve the community.

People's Park could be improved easily and cheaply with the help of the people who use the park and without employing hundreds of police and spending hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The purpose of these volleyball courts is not recreational. Their purpose is to destroy People's Park as an open space, free speech forum, and community resource facility. The university is using our fees to further its political agenda and try to drive the homeless out of Berkeley.

As a student, you should question your forty percent fee increase. Stand up for your right to a quality education. Make an appointment with the chancellor to tell him how you feel about the university's priorities. And every time you are forced to write a check to the UC Regents, put a note in the memo section demanding better education and the end of construction in People's Park.

[How much is UC spending to build and protect their sandbox? See page 9]



UC Research, We See Nukes

The University of California receives more money for weapons research than any other university in the world, with funding from the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and other sources, making it the sixth largest defense contractor (ranked amongst corporations!) in the United States. The UC is not an institution independent of the ruling class elites; like other universities around the country, the University of California, plays a significant role in power politics. Charles Schwartz, a UC Berkeley physics professor and outspoken opponent weapons research on campus states that, "The modern university is embedded in the fabric of the nation and cannot be an ivory tower, yet it is vital for democracy that universities maintain as much independence as possible from the dominant political and economic forces in society, facing the enormous power of the government, especially on issues of war and peace, the university should lean toward the support of criticism and dissent rather than silence or obedience, toward non-violent resistance and alternatives to war rather than toward collaboration in war-making. This is not easy." Schwartz prepared the following recommendations and gives his rationale:

1. GET UC OUT OF THE WEAPONS LABS.

Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories, two federal projects devoted almost exclusively to nuclear weapons, are supervised by the University of California under contract with the Department of Energy. These labs have been the subject of perennial protest, and the UC faculty have overwhelming voted statewide to cut UC ties to the labs. The Regents, however, insist on maintaining connections as a "service to the nation."

universities in the world.

2. THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT MUST PROVIDE A COMPLETE DISCLOSURE OF ITS INTENTS AND PURPOSES IN CONNECTION WITH EVERY RESEARCH PROJECT IT FUNDS ON CAMPUS. IN ADDITION, EACH PROFESSOR RECEIVING A RESEARCH GRANT FROM THE DoD SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO PREPARE AND MAKE AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION A DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF THE LIKELY APPLICATIONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE RESEARCH WORK.

On campus military research is more diluted. Latest available figures put DoD funded research at Berkeley at 9% of all outside sponsored research. In certain fields, however, one may see a high concentration of Pentagon funding: EECS received \$14 million (out of a total of \$30 million) and Physics received \$1.9 million (out of a total of \$6.4 million) from DoD. (data for 1989). Existing university policies require that no secret research be allowed on campus; and most recipients of this money will assert that they are not designing weapons but merely engaged in basic research. Indeed, one may find similar research projects being supported at one place by the DoD and at another place by the National Science Foundation or the civilian part of the DoE. Sometimes the purpose of a particular research program is clear: as with SDI or the DoD's computer science funding for automated battlefield systems. Frequently, however, it is not a simple matter to draw connections between research projects conducted at a university and the development of particular end products (weapons of war, and other things as well). Yet such connections can and should be drawn despite the un-

was instituted in the UCs, putting further burden on already financially strapped students. This increase was unilaterally condemned and protested by students throughout the UC system. Despite this fact the legislature gave its approval. (At the time an institution of any more than a ten percent fee hike was illegal.) These fee increases come along with increasingly deep cuts in services and no funding for staff salary increases.

There certainly seems to be a pressing need for money within the university. In my own experience I have attended an English class in which the professor admitted to us that the English department had instructed her not to assign papers because there were too few T.A.s.

In the Spanish department one of my professors informed me that there was not enough money to buy paper for handouts. This same professor, a wonderful teacher who had been with the university for years, has now been laid off due to budget cuts. This is happening despite the fact that students were already finding it impossible to get into the classes they wanted. This is unacceptable.

Classes have been cut by twenty percent. Fees have been increased by forty percent. Where is all of this money going? The university's first priority should be the needs of its students. We need professors, T.A.s, more classes, extended library hours—quality education.

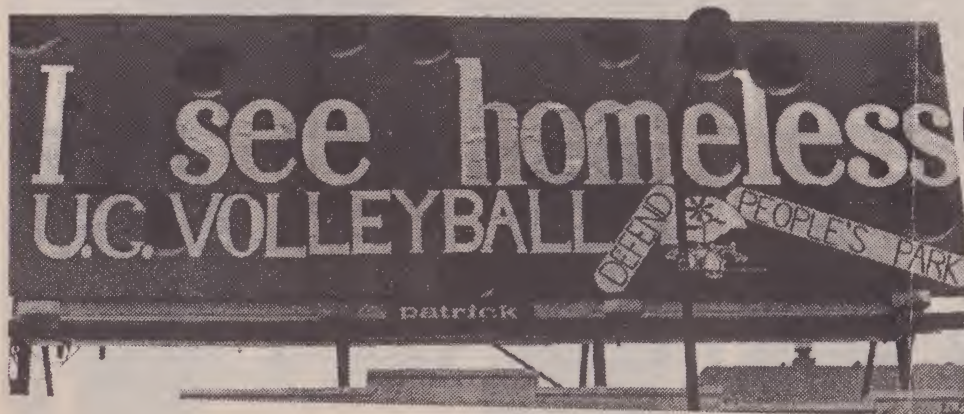
Instead the university sees a pressing need for such important facilities as volleyball courts in People's Park. Milton Fujii will talk around the issue, saying that the university has a community obligation to improve the park, but turning the Southside into a police state is no way to serve the community.

People's Park could be improved easily and cheaply with the help of the people who use the park and without employing hundreds of police and spending hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The purpose of these volleyball courts is not recreational. Their purpose is to destroy People's Park as an open space, free speech forum, and community resource facility. The university is using our fees to further its political agenda and try to drive the homeless out of Berkeley.

As a student, you should question your forty percent fee increase. Stand up for your right to a quality education. Make an appointment with the chancellor to tell him how you feel about the university's priorities. And every time you are forced to write a check to the UC Regents, put a note in the memo section demanding better education and the end of construction in People's Park.

[How much is UC spending to build and protect their sandbox? See page 9]



any other university in the world, with funding from the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and other sources, making it the sixth largest defense contractor (ranked amongst corporations!) in the United States. The UC is not an institution independent of the ruling class elites; like other universities around the country, the University of California, plays a significant role in power politics. Charles Schwartz, a UC Berkeley physics professor and outspoken opponent weapons research on campus states that, "The modern university is embedded in the fabric of the nation and cannot be an ivory tower, yet it is vital for democracy that universities maintain as much independence as possible from the dominant political and economic forces in society, facing the enormous power of the government, especially on issues of war and peace, the university should lean toward the support of criticism and dissent rather than silence or obedience, toward non-violent resistance and alternatives to war rather than toward collaboration in war-making. This is not easy." Schwartz prepared the following recommendations and gives his rationale:

1. GET UC OUT OF THE WEAPONS LABS.

Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories, two federal projects devoted almost exclusively to nuclear weapons, are supervised by the University of California under contract with the Department of Energy. These labs have been the subject of perennial protest, and the UC faculty have overwhelming voted statewide to cut UC ties to the labs. The Regents, however, insist on maintaining connections as a "service to the nation."

The Department of Defense (DoD) is this country's leading sponsor of research and development (R&D). Two-thirds of all federal R&D funding (at least one-third of the entire national R&D budget) is for military programs. The DoD's annual ranking of its largest university contractors shows M.I.T. as number 1 and UC farther down the list. When you add in the military funding from the Department of Energy (DoE), which runs the nation's nuclear weapons program, then UC is by far the leading "defense" contractor among all

2. THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT MUST PROVIDE A COMPLETE DISCLOSURE OF ITS INTENTS AND PURPOSES IN CONNECTION WITH EVERY RESEARCH PROJECT IT FUNDS ON CAMPUS. IN ADDITION, EACH PROFESSOR RECEIVING A RESEARCH GRANT FROM THE DoD SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO PREPARE AND MAKE AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION A DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF THE LIKELY APPLICATIONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE RESEARCH WORK.

On campus military research is more diluted. Latest available figures put DoD funded research at Berkeley at 9% of all outside sponsored research. In certain fields, however, one may see a high concentration of Pentagon funding: EECS received \$14 million (out of a total of \$30 million) and Physics received \$1.9 million (out of a total of \$6.4 million) from DoD. (data for 1989). Existing university policies require that no secret research be allowed on campus; and most recipients of this money will assert that they are not designing weapons but merely engaged in basic research. Indeed, one may find similar research projects being supported at one place by the DoD and at another place by the National Science Foundation or the civilian part of the DoE. Sometimes the purpose of a particular research program is clear: as with SDI or the DoD's computer science funding for automated battlefield systems. Frequently, however, it is not a simple matter to draw connections between research projects conducted at a university and the development of particular end products (weapons of war, and other things as well). Yet such connections can and should be drawn despite the uncertainties involved in any prediction. A basic tenet of Social Responsibility in Science is that one must not shirk this assessment. The DoD, in its internal decision making about which research projects to support, is required to justify the choices it makes in terms of specific military functions and operations; but at the campus only the abstract scientific topics of the study are usually acknowledged.

3. I THINK ROTC SHOULD GO; BUT I AM NOT CLEAR ON ALL THE ISSUES.

continued on page 15

...a struggle for the land.

The fight over People's Park is a disagreement over who has the rightful claim to the land. One party calls itself "the People," thus the name of the place. This group, in practice, is the unincorporated association of People's Park users, mostly composed of activists, homeless people, progressive students, migrant people, and friends of all those people. The other party calls itself "the University of California," but since both the faculty and students have passed resolutions at some point endorsing user-control of the Park, the only group claiming title is the Regents of the University of California, a small group of extremely wealthy white men.

THE PEOPLE'S PARK STORY

Which group has the legitimate claim? Who really owns the Park? Let us examine how this situation evolved.

The site of People's Park was once a block of low-income housing, populated mostly by students. During the 1960s, the houses became the site of a thriving counterculture, opposed to the defense contracts and atmosphere of cultural repression at the University. Striving to eliminate what they described as a "hippie concentration," the Regents declared eminent domain over the houses, claiming a need for new dormitories. The owners were forced to sell at below market value and students in the houses were evicted around finals week.

The University left the lot vacant for two years, until in 1969, a few community activists decided to convert the abandoned lot into a public park. The idea spread like prairie-fire, and soon huge crowds of students and neighbors were happily working the land together. The project lasted for 25 days until the regents had a fence erected around the land. This resulted in angry demonstrations; the resulting police reaction left one man dead and countless people injured, and protest was suppressed for weeks by the National guard.

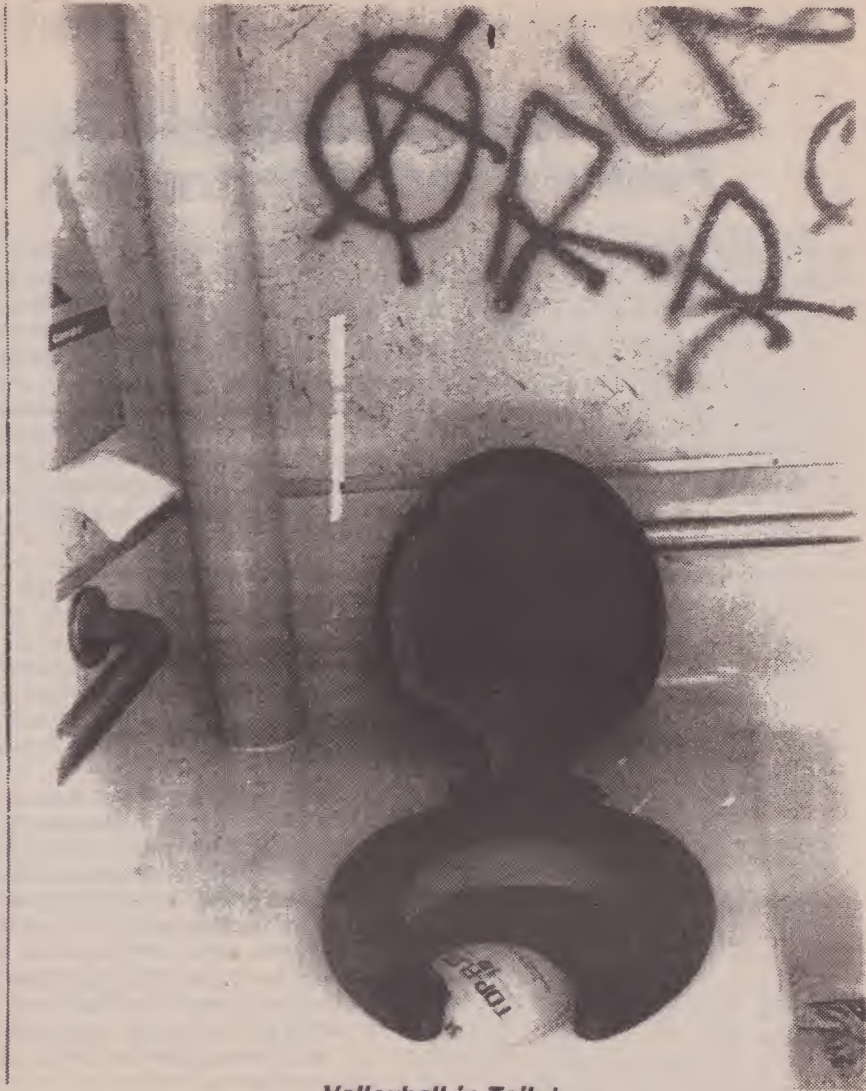
The regents attempted to make use of the land, attempting to legitimize its claim, unsuccessfully. They built sports

claiming and nurturing of the land are quite complex. Land has never been something one owns like a radio or a T-shirt; land exists in a fixed quantity and is merely claimed, not manufactured. Over the centuries, from feudalism to capitalism, land has gradually moved along a continuum from a publicly leased thing with some elements of ownership to a privately held quantity with elements of public control. Applicable elements of public control that persist today are; for the Regents, eminent domain, the ability of a public institution to take land for a pressing public need; for the People's Park users, the principle of old Common Law that allowed abandoned land to be claimed by those who make good use of it.

THE REGENT'S CLAIM

The Regents claim to own People's Park because they seized it by eminent domain in 1967. This is invalid because: 1. The regents claimed the land to build dormitories, which it didn't build and, in 1967 didn't need, as they couldn't fill existing dorms. The real goal of the claim were to suppress the neighborhood culture in the houses they seized and destroyed and pave the way for as yet undetermined expansion. Imagine if Caltrans seized land to build a freeway and building a shopping mall instead! 2. The Regents continue to claim the land as a public institution with a pressing public purpose, using police forces granted it as an institution of the state of California, but seek to maintain ownership as a private corporation with no public responsibilities or public accountability.

Chartered as a public trust to benefit the people of the state, the University of California was supposed to be owned and controlled by the people. In reality, it is largely paid for by the people of California and controlled by the Board of Regents who represent the biggest monopoly interests in California, even though the California State Constitution clearly mandates that the Regents shall be "broadly reflective of the economic, cultural and social diversity of the state"



Volleyball in Toilet

Enemys of the Park: a cast of characters

THE UNIVERSITY

Regents of the University of California:

Although the California State Constitution states that the Regents shall be "broadly reflective of the economic, cultural and social diversity of the state"

THE CITY

Loni Hancock, Berkeley Mayor:

A supposed "progressive" and member of the liberal Berkeley Citizens Action, Hancock has claimed that "Berkeley is doing its fair share" for the homeless.

block of low-income housing, populated mostly by students. During the 1960s, the houses became the site of a thriving counterculture, opposed to the defense contracts and atmosphere of cultural repression at the University. Striving to eliminate what they described as a "hippie concentration," the Regents declared eminent domain over the houses, claiming a need for new dormitories. The owners were forced to sell at below market value and students in the houses were evicted around finals week.

The University left the lot vacant for two years, until in 1969, a few community activists decided to convert the abandoned lot into a public park. The idea spread like prairie-fire, and soon huge crowds of students and neighbors were happily working the land together. The project lasted for 25 days until the regents had a fence erected around the land. This resulted in angry demonstrations; the resulting police reaction left one man dead and countless people injured, and protest was suppressed for weeks by the National guard.

The regents attempted to make use of the land, attempting to legitimize its claim, unsuccessfully. They built sports courts, but absolutely no one would use them. After, during a demonstration against the bombing of Cambodia, people tore down the fence in 1973, much of the land was used as an informal parking lot until 1980, when people's Park users fully landscaped the area.

Since then, People's Park has existed in a stalemate. While maintaining the middle as a lawn, and providing badly maintained portable toilets, the University has vigorously destroyed attempts by users to develop the Park, tearing out flush toilets (8 times), a water fountain, benches, playgrounds, and art projects, and destroying trees and rare endangered plants.

Despite this, People's Park users have succeeded in maintaining the ends of the Park as gardens and woods, operated a free speech stage, a free clothing box (stolen by the University and replaced by the users five times earlier this year), provided daily free meals, medical care, and other resources for the poor, and conducted huge music festivals and street fairs.

THE QUESTION OF PROPERTY

People's Park is not a simple property issue, as the issues surrounding the Regents taking of the land and attempts at

park because they seized it by eminent domain in 1967. This is invalid because: 1. The Regents claimed the land to build dormitories, which it didn't build and, in 1967 didn't need, as they couldn't fill existing dorms. The real goal of the claim were to suppress the neighborhood culture in the houses they seized and destroyed and pave the way for as yet undetermined expansion. Imagine if Caltrans seized land to build a freeway and building a shopping mall instead! 2. The Regents continue to claim the land as a public institution with a pressing public purpose, using police forces granted it as an institution of the state of California, but seek to maintain ownership as a private corporation with no public responsibilities or public accountability.

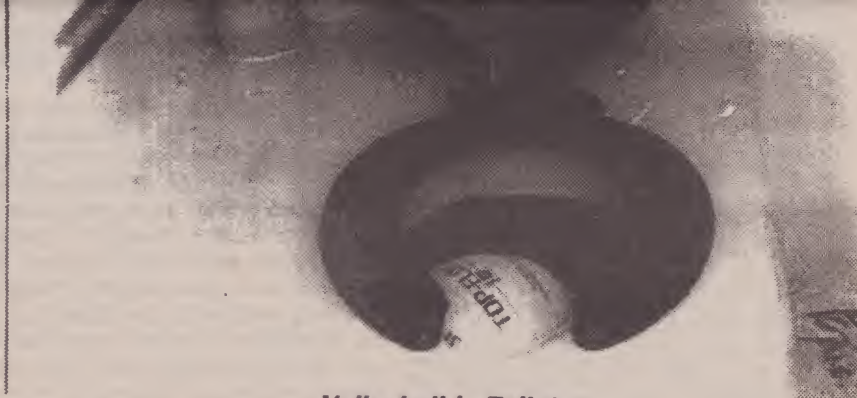
Chartered as a public trust to benefit the people of the state, the University of California was supposed to be owned and controlled by the people. In reality, it is largely paid for by the people of California and controlled by the Board of Regents who represent the biggest monopoly interests in California, even though the California State Constitution clearly mandates that the Regents shall be "broadly reflective of the economic, cultural, and social diversity of the state including ethnic minorities and women." Being responsible primarily to the needs of the military and business, and only secondly to those of education, these Regents and the University they control are a semi-private, semi-governmental organization which has obtained the power to regulate, badger, and administrate our lives without any degree of responsibility or accountability. We the people, in essence, have had all the doors of redress slammed in our faces.

THE USER'S CLAIM

The unincorporated association of People's Park users claims the land upon the ancient principle that responsibility for the Earth belongs to those who take care of it. The idea is articulated in Common Law.

English Common Law, dating from the middle ages, carried through to Colonial America, and still applies legally when no applicable legislation is available. Under common law, abandoned property belongs to its users. While California law tends more than other states toward complete privatization of land, in the case of People's Park and the University the application is vague.

continued on page 10



Volleyball in Toilet

Enemys of the Park: a cast of characters

THE UNIVERSITY

Regents of the University of California:

Although the California State Constitution states that the Regents shall be "broadly reflective of the economic, cultural and social diversity of the state including ethnic minorities and women", the Board of Regents is dominated by wealthy, white, male political appointees who represent corporate interests. (See chart of UC Regents elsewhere in this issue).

Chancellor Tien:

Appointed by the Regents as UC Berkeley Chancellor in 1990, Tien has been responsible for the creation and/or continuation of a number of programs geared towards the gentrification of Southside. The most obvious of these programs is the Joint UC/City Lease Agreement on People's Park. However, Tien has also organized the "Southside Enhancement Committee" (a joint UC/City group formed to gentrify the South side), and has aggressively pursued the Long Range Development Plan. A university employee who asked not to be identified told the East Bay Express that Tien had rejected the idea of negotiating over the future of People's Park. "He personally rejected it on the grounds that he wanted violence and confrontation to show the regents he is tough. He (Tien) alluded to Bush's actions in the Persian Gulf: you don't negotiate you simply attack." (East Bay Express, August 9, 1991)

Milton Fujii, UC Community Affairs Di-

THE CITY

Loni Hancock, Berkeley Mayor:

A supposed "progressive" and member of the liberal Berkeley Citizens Action, Hancock has claimed that "Berkeley is doing its fair share" for the homeless. However, she has supported and overseen several anti-homeless policies and actions, including the eviction of homeless people from Provo Park and the institution of Directive 1080, which outlines the city's program to criminalize homelessness. She was also one of the driving forces behind the Joint UC/City Lease Agreement on People's Park. During the confrontations over the University's construction of volleyball courts on the Park, Hancock was conveniently in Romania visiting orphaned children and couldn't be contacted by her aides. At the same time, protesters in Berkeley were being shot with rubber bullets.

Michael Brown, Berkeley City Manager:

Formerly the City Manager of Hartford, Connecticut, Brown was hired by the Berkeley City Council to direct the city's gentrification program. In Hartford, Brown presided over one of the most successful programs of community gentrification on the East Coast. His strategy in Berkeley is to "clean up the seedy atmosphere which is working to the negation of Berkeley's economic growth." (Berkeley Voice, November 25, 1990). After he was hired, Brown imported several of his political allies from Hartford to serve on the city staff, including Robert Bailey, the head of the Berkeley Police Review Commission.

claim, unsuccessfully. They built sports courts, but absolutely no one would use them. After, during a demonstration against the bombing of Cambodia, people tore down the fence in 1973, much of the land was used as an informal parking lot until 1980, when people's Park users fully landscaped the area.

Since then, People's Park has existed in astalemate. While maintaining the middle as a lawn, and providing badly maintained portable toilets, the University has vigorously destroyed attempts by users to develop the Park, tearing out flush toilets (8 times), a water fountain, benches, playgrounds, and art projects, and destroying trees and rare endangered plants.

Despite this, People's Park users have succeeded in maintaining the ends of the Park as gardens and woods, operated a free speech stage, a free clothing box (stolen by the University and replaced by the users five times earlier this year), provided daily free meals, medical care, and other resources for the poor, and conducted huge music festivals and street fairs.

THE QUESTION OF PROPERTY

People's Park is not a simple property issue, as the issues surrounding the Regents taking of the land and attempts at controlling the land as well as the People's

claim, unsuccessfully. They built sports courts, but absolutely no one would use them. After, during a demonstration against the bombing of Cambodia, people tore down the fence in 1973, much of the land was used as an informal parking lot until 1980, when people's Park users fully landscaped the area.

Since then, People's Park has existed in astalemate. While maintaining the middle as a lawn, and providing badly maintained portable toilets, the University has vigorously destroyed attempts by users to develop the Park, tearing out flush toilets (8 times), a water fountain, benches, playgrounds, and art projects, and destroying trees and rare endangered plants.

Despite this, People's Park users have succeeded in maintaining the ends of the Park as gardens and woods, operated a free speech stage, a free clothing box (stolen by the University and replaced by the users five times earlier this year), provided daily free meals, medical care, and other resources for the poor, and conducted huge music festivals and street fairs.

THE USER'S CLAIM

The unincorporated association of People's Park users claims the land upon the ancient principle that responsibility for the Earth belongs to those who take care of it. The idea is articulated in Common Law.

English Common Law, dating from the middle ages, carried through to Colonial America, and still applies legally when no applicable legislation is available. under common law, abandoned property belongs to its users. While California law tends more than other states toward complete privatization of land, in the case of People's park and the University the application is vague.

continued on page 10

claim, unsuccessfully. They built sports courts, but absolutely no one would use them. After, during a demonstration against the bombing of Cambodia, people tore down the fence in 1973, much of the land was used as an informal parking lot until 1980, when people's Park users fully landscaped the area.

Since then, People's Park has existed in astalemate. While maintaining the middle as a lawn, and providing badly maintained portable toilets, the University has vigorously destroyed attempts by users to develop the Park, tearing out flush toilets (8 times), a water fountain, benches, playgrounds, and art projects, and destroying trees and rare endangered plants.

Despite this, People's Park users have succeeded in maintaining the ends of the Park as gardens and woods, operated a free speech stage, a free clothing box (stolen by the University and replaced by the users five times earlier this year), provided daily free meals, medical care, and other resources for the poor, and conducted huge music festivals and street fairs.

Chancellor Tien:

Appointed by the Regents as UC Berkeley Chancellor in 1990, Tien has been responsible for the creation and/or continuation of a number of programs geared towards the gentrification of Southside. The most obvious of these programs is the Joint UC/City Lease Agreement on People's Park. However, Tien has also organized the "Southside Enhancement Committee" (a joint UC/City group formed to gentrify the South side), and has aggressively pursued the Long Range Development Plan. A university employee who asked not to be identified told the East Bay Express that Tien had rejected the idea of negotiating over the future of People's Park. "He personally rejected it on the grounds that he wanted violence and confrontation to show the regents he is tough. He (Tien) alluded to Bush's actions in the Persian Gulf: you don't negotiate you simply attack." (East Bay Express, August 9, 1991)

Milton Fujii, UC Community Affairs Director:

Milton Fujii is the University's official PR man in their attempt to gentrify the area. His job is to portray the University's plans in such a way as to make them palatable to the students and residents of Southside. Fujii is also often used by the University to deflect attention away from the Chancellor and other University officials by having the community's attention, criticism, and anger focused on him. When asked questions he is often evasive. He can sometimes be found in People's Park and is usually easily spotted as he is the only person wearing a suit.

Victoria Harrison, Chief of UC Police:

Recently appointed (1990) as Chief of Police, Harrison directs the UC police's campaign of harassment against the homeless and counterculture in Southside.

claim, unsuccessfully. They built sports courts, but absolutely no one would use them. After, during a demonstration against the bombing of Cambodia, people tore down the fence in 1973, much of the land was used as an informal parking lot until 1980, when people's Park users fully landscaped the area.

Since then, People's Park has existed in astalemate. While maintaining the middle as a lawn, and providing badly maintained portable toilets, the University has vigorously destroyed attempts by users to develop the Park, tearing out flush toilets (8 times), a water fountain, benches, playgrounds, and art projects, and destroying trees and rare endangered plants.

Despite this, People's Park users have succeeded in maintaining the ends of the Park as gardens and woods, operated a free speech stage, a free clothing box (stolen by the University and replaced by the users five times earlier this year), provided daily free meals, medical care, and other resources for the poor, and conducted huge music festivals and street fairs.

Michael Brown, Berkeley City Manager:

Formerly the City Manager of Hartford, Connecticut, Brown was hired by the Berkeley City Council to direct the city's gentrification program. In Hartford, Brown presided over one of the most successful programs of community gentrification on the East Coast. His strategy in Berkeley is to "clean up the seedy atmosphere which is working to the negation of Berkeley's economic growth." (Berkeley Voice, November 25, 1990). After he was hired, Brown imported several of his political allies from Hartford to serve on the city staff, including Robert Bailey, the head of the Berkeley Police Review Commission. City employees have complained about the autocratic manner in which he directs the city staff; he has said that he "intends to raise the stress levels of all employees". Since Brown is an unelected official, he is often used by the city council in the same way that Milton Fujii is used by the UC; he deflects attention, criticism and anger away from the city council by focusing it on himself. In this way, the city council can portray an image of being "progressive", while at the same time supporting a policy of gentrification. An example of this is Brown's role in the People's Park construction. Before the construction began, the city council conveniently went into recess and gave Brown total control of the city. Then, after the confrontations around the Park, several "progressive" council members (Carla Woodworth, Anne Chandler, and Nancy Skinner) who supported the Joint Lease

continued on page 8



City Council Complicity in People's Park Construction

Many people question why the People's Park supporters have ventured outside the legal system to stop the University's invasion of their land. The truth is that People's Park activists have tried working "in the system" for years and found that the system did not want to hear from them. Neither the City nor the University is genuinely interested in hearing from Park supporters, or other disenfranchised groups, such as homeless people.

A closed meeting between different student groups, other community "representatives" and the University was scheduled on campus, November 2, coincidentally the same evening as a demonstration against UC police brutality. Demonstrators came to the building of the meeting but were not allowed in. When several people tried to walk out of the meeting in disgust they found that they could not leave because the University had blocked the doors with riot police to prevent any participants from leaving, and any other community members from giving input, so that the University could say that the representatives had been at this meeting. A University official told the police, "Do not let them out." Eventually the meeting attendees were allowed to leave. A week later there was an open meeting of the same kind. The University said that they would only talk to a certain number of representatives, thus immediately limiting the input they would receive. During the meeting whenever a representative would address a controversial issue about the Park University spokespeople replied that this particular item was not up for negotiation. It became so blatant that the meeting was only a dog and pony show that the president of the Pan-Hellenic Association (the Greeks) stood up and stated that obviously the University had already made all the decisions and was having this group meet just for show.

arm tactics and the council's political impotence. But when they attempted to speak the council voted quickly on the matter, addressing it by its document number and not even by name so that the crowd would not realize what had happened. As people attending realized what had happened, they became rather angry, and the city council responded by getting out of the room. People from the audience sat in the council chairs and held their own "council meeting," with KPFA still broadcasting live. Shortly afterwards riot police moved in and declared the group an illegal assembly. About 10 people were arrested in the city council hall. The city had not had another public hearing at either the Feb. 19th meeting or at the Feb. 26th meeting and in fact have not had another public hearing on People's Park since.

Meanwhile the Parks and Recreation Committee was also discussing the fate of the Park. On June 3rd they passed a proposal by a 5-0-2 vote that called for the following. First, that the University not build any sand courts in the Park and leave the center of the Park an open grassy area. Second, that if they insist on putting anything in the Park that they put it along the periphery, not disturbing the center. Once again the University totally disregarded any autonomy that the City should have over its land wholly ignoring the committee's recommendation.

On June 25th the city council approved the University construction plan 6-3. City Manager Michael Brown lied to the council by saying that the University's plans were supported by the Parks and Recreation Committee. Once again Park supporters showed up at the City Council meeting to express outrage that the City was going to approve the lease, regardless of public sentiment. But this time the city was ready for them. Dozens of police in full riot gear surrounded the city council



CAST OF CHARACTERS

continued from page 7

Agreement and the construction of the volleyball courts suddenly condemned the police violence and use of munitions on demonstrators (both of which had been ordered by Brown). Brown became the focus of criticism while the city council denied their responsibility for the violence.

DASHEL BUTLER, CHIEF OF BERKELEY POLICE:

Recently appointed chief of the Berkeley Police (1990), Butler is the author of Directive 1080, which orders BPD officers to end sleeping in public by any means including arrest. Before being appointed as chief of BPD, Butler was the head of the Special Enforcement Unit (SEU), a unit of BPD which is in charge of anti-drug operations in South and Southwest Berkeley. Under Butler's leadership, the SEU had a reputation for violence and disre-

WILLARD NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION:

A group of homeowners in the area centered around Ho Chi Minh (Willard) Park, this group is vehemently anti-homeless and anti-counterculture. Led by a right-wing demagogue named Gordon Cavena, this group is dedicated to preserving and raising property values in the Ho Chi Minh Park area. One of their main tactics in achieving this goal has been to "clean up" Ho Chi Minh Park by making homeless unwelcome and unsafe there by asking BPD to make frequent patrols. They were asked by the UC to help organize a volleyball court ground-breaking ceremony in an attempt to portray the UC construction on People's Park as having community support.

TELEGRAPH AVENUE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION:

...died on campus, November 2, ... incidentally the same evening as a demonstration against UC police brutality. Demonstrators came to the building of the meeting but were not allowed in. When several people tried to walk out of the meeting in disgust they found that they could not leave because the University had blocked the doors with riot police to prevent any participants from leaving, and any other community members from giving input, so that the University could say that the representatives had been at this meeting. A University official told the police, "Do not let them out." Eventually the meeting attendees were allowed to leave. A week later there was an open meeting of the same kind. The University said that they would only talk to a certain number of representatives, thus immediately limiting the input they would receive. During the meeting whenever a representative would address a controversial issue about the Park University spokespeople replied that this particular item was not up for negotiation. It became so blatant that the meeting was only a dog and pony show that the president of the Pan-Hellenic Association (the Greeks) stood up and stated that obviously the University had already made all the decisions and was having this group meet just for show.



On the city council level the dubious legal process started in early February. Ex-Chancellor Heyman and Loni Hancock agreed to the joint-lease agreement for the Park in early 1990. The city council was to finalize the agreement this past

...an illegal assembly. About 10 people were arrested in the city council hall. The city had not had another public hearing at either the Feb. 19th meeting or at the Feb. 26th meeting and in fact have not had another public hearing on People's Park since.

Meanwhile the Parks and Recreation Committee was also discussing the fate of the Park. On June 3rd they passed a proposal by a 5-0-2 vote that called for the following. First, that the University not build any sand courts in the Park and leave the center of the Park an open grassy area. Second, that if they insist on putting anything in the Park that they put it along the periphery, not disturbing the center. Once again the University totally disregarded any autonomy that the City should have over its land wholly ignoring the committee's recommendation.

On June 25th the city council approved the University construction plan 6-3. City Manager Michael Brown lied to the council by saying that the University's plans were supported by the Parks and Recreation Committee. Once again Park supporters showed up at the City Council meeting to express outrage that the City was going to approve the lease, regardless of public sentiment. But this time the city was ready for them. Dozens of police in full riot gear surrounded the city council and threatened to declare the group an illegal assembly forcing the participants to leave.

On July 15th the Use-Standards Committee, designed by the University to determine rules for the Park, met. The Chancellor hand-picked 9 committee members and let each city council member choose one, thus stacking the committee against both Park residents and neighbors, knowing that north Berkeley councilpeople are unconcerned and unsympathetic towards the Park. They approved the rules that are supposed to take effect on Aug. 15th regarding the Park, but most of which have actually been enforced by the University for some time. The University claims that these rules are going to be enforced equally but many at the nightly vigil have already seen the rules enforced selectively. For instance, some students who are crossing the Park to go home are allowed in past 10 p.m. but other students who wish to go to the vigil are not even allowed on the sidewalk bordering the Park, which is not even University property. These rules are actually aimed at one segment of the population. For example, both rich and poor alike will not be allowed to bring their shopping carts



CAST OF CHARACTERS

continued from page 7

Agreement and the construction of the volleyball courts suddenly condemned the police violence and use of munitions on demonstrators (both of which had been ordered by Brown). Brown became the focus of criticism while the city council denied their responsibility for the violence.

DASHIEL BUTLER, CHIEF OF BERKELEY POLICE:

Recently appointed chief of the Berkeley Police (1990), Butler is the author of Directive 1080, which orders BPD officers to end sleeping in public by any means including arrest. Before being appointed as chief of BPD, Butler was the head of the Special Enforcement Unit (SEU), a unit of BPD which is in charge of anti-drug operations in South and Southwest Berkeley. Under Butler's leadership, the SEU had a reputation for violence and disregard for civil rights, and several members of the city's Police Review Commission were concerned about his appointment as chief because of this fact. He directed police operations during the People's Park confrontations.

OTHER GROUPS

BERKELEY CITIZENS ACTION:

A "progressive" Berkeley political party, the BCA has dominated city politics for a number of years, although its dominance has been eroded somewhat in recent years. Despite their support for rent control and their liberal rhetoric, the BCA has increasing followed a program of gentrification that can best be seen in the actions of the BCA city councilmembers. Loni Hancock, Ann Chandler, and Nancy Skinner (all BCA members) have consistently supported anti-homeless programs and actions citing "low-income" housing as their "solution" to homelessness. However, since Hancock has been mayor the city has seen a loss of over 350 SRO (Single Residence Occupancy a form of low-income housing) units and there has not been a significant increase in the

WILLARD NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION:

A group of homeowners in the area centered around Ho Chi Minh (Willard) Park, this group is vehemently anti-homeless and anti-counterculture. Led by a right-wing demagogue named Gordon Cavena, this group is dedicated to preserving and raising property values in the Ho Chi Minh Park area. One of their main tactics in achieving this goal has been to "clean up" Ho Chi Minh Park by making homeless unwelcome and unsafe there by asking BPD to make frequent patrols. They were asked by the UC to help organize a volleyball court ground-breaking ceremony in an attempt to portray the UC construction on People's Park as having community support.

TELEGRAPH AVENUE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION:

This group of Telegraph Ave. storeowners has also followed an anti-homeless and anti-counterculture program. They have instituted several projects aimed at "revitalizing" the Avenue so as to attract a more well-off clientele. Of course to TAMA this means that the homeless "problem" will have to be dealt with in some way, and their solution is to rid the area of the homeless by increasing police presence and blocking city social programs so the homeless will be forced to go elsewhere to find much-needed social services. Headed by a woman named Rebecca Rhine, this group is thinking of suing the UC over the damages caused during the People's Park confrontations and for their loss of business. Despite this, TAMA continues to follow their policy gentrification.

IT WAS JUST
A COINCIDENCE THAT
I SKIPPED... UH, I MEAN LEFT
TOWN DURING THE DESTRUCTION
ON PEOPLE'S PARK. I WAS ON
VACATION... UH I MEAN FEEDING
STARVING CHILDREN IN ROMANIA.
THE POLICE VIOLENCE... I MEAN
PROTESTER VIOLENCE COULD



On the city council level the dubious legal process started in early February. Ex-Chancellor Heyman and Loni Hancock agreed to the joint-lease agreement for the Park in early 1990. The city council was to finalize the agreement this past Spring. In December the city council met with People's Park and the joint-lease agreement on the agenda. Speakers expressed outrage at the University's plans to build upon a Berkeley city landmark and to destroy the open space in the Park. There was so much opposition to the agreement that the city council sent the joint-lease-proposal back for revision.

On Feb. 19th the city council passed the joint-lease proposal with amendments from the People's Park Council that included making the University agree to keep the free-box and the stage, and some other token changes to the original agreement. Later that week Chancellor Tien sent a threatening letter to the city council that stated that the Regents would not agree to anything but the original joint-lease proposal and that if the City didn't approve it then the deal would be off. The city council once again spinelessly backed down. On the 26th of February the city council reversed itself and approved the original lease that only 3 weeks earlier they had thrown out due to intense opposition from their constituents. Many Park supporters came to the council meeting to speak out about the University's strong-

in full riot gear surrounded the city council and threatened to declare the group an illegal assembly forcing the participants to leave.

On July 15th the Use-Standards Committee, designed by the University to determine rules for the Park, met. The Chancellor hand-picked 9 committee members and let each city council member choose one, thus stacking the committee against both Park residents and neighbors, knowing that north Berkeley councilpeople are unconcerned and unsympathetic towards the Park. They approved the rules that are supposed to take effect on Aug. 15th regarding the Park, but most of which have actually been enforced by the University for some time. The University claims that these rules are going to be enforced equally but many at the nightly vigil have already seen the rules enforced selectively. For instance, some students who are crossing the Park to go home are allowed in past 10 p.m. but other students who wish to go to the vigil are not even allowed on the sidewalk bordering the Park, which is not even University property. These rules are actually aimed at one segment of the population. For example, both rich and poor alike will not be allowed to bring their shopping carts onto the Park. The free-food distribution groups, like the Catholic Worker may need a permit to be able to serve either the rich or the poor.

Going through the legal process became impossible after the University started construction because the city council has been adjourned for six weeks and many councilmembers are conveniently absent now that citizens are demanding an explanation. So activists feel that it is the University and the city council that have flouted the "legal process."

**PEOPLE
BEFORE
PROFITS**

had a reputation for violence and disregard for civil rights, and several members of the city's Police Review Commission were concerned about his appointment as chief because of this fact. He directed police operations during the People's Park confrontations.

OTHER GROUPS

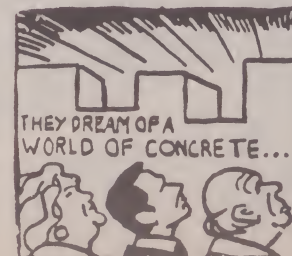
BERKELEY CITIZENS ACTION:

A "progressive" Berkeley political party, the BCA has dominated city politics for a number of years, although its dominance has been eroded somewhat in recent years. Despite their support for rent control and their liberal rhetoric, the BCA has increasing followed a program of gentrification that can best be seen in the actions of the BCA city councilmembers. Loni Hancock, Ann Chandler, and Nancy Skinner (all BCA members) have consistently supported anti-homeless programs and actions citing "low-income" housing as their "solution" to homelessness. However, since Hancock has been mayor the city has seen a loss of over 350 SRO (Single Residence Occupancy a form of low-income housing) units and there has not been a significant increase in the overall amount of low-income housing in Berkeley. After several days of police violence at People's Park, some members of the supposed "activist" wing of the BCA attempted to salvage the reputation of their organization by condemning the actions of the police. However, Hancock, Chandler, Skinner and the BCA had supported the Joint Lease Agreement and the University's construction plans.

SOCIATION:

This group of Telegraph Ave. storeowners has also followed an anti-homeless and anti-counterculture program. They have instituted several projects aimed at "revitalizing" the Avenue so as to attract a more well-off clientele. Of course to TAMA this means that the homeless "problem" will have to be dealt with in some way, and their solution is to rid the area of the homeless by increasing police presence and blocking city social programs so the homeless will be forced to go elsewhere to find much-needed social services. Headed by a woman named Rebecca Rhine, this group is thinking of suing the UC over the damages caused during the People's Park confrontations and for their loss of business. Despite this, TAMA continues to follow their policy gentrification.

IT WAS JUST
A COINCIDENCE THAT
I SKIPPED... UH, I MEAN LEFT
TOWN DURING THE DESTRUCTION
ON PEOPLE'S PARK. I WAS ON
VACATION... UH I MEAN FEEDING
STARVING CHILDREN IN ROMANIA.
THE POLICE VIOLENCE... I MEAN
PROTESTER VIOLENCE COULD
HAVE BEEN AVOIDED WITH
MORE RUBBER BULL... I MEAN
MORE NEGOTIATIONS.
HEY I LOVE THE HOMELESS-
I'M A LIBERAL!



People's Park: a recent chronology

Sat. July 27 The UC had the Willard Neighborhood Association and Carla Woodworth sponsor a "ground-breaking ceremony" in the Park to promote the pretense of community involvement in the Park construction. Woodworth (the city council person for the People's Park district) sent cards to the neighborhood community inviting them to the ceremony at 10 am in the Park. However the cards that were sent out neglected some pertinent information: the UC was doing the construction and the community had not been asked for it's input. However, few neighbors attended. The group that did attend to support the UC was small, consisting of UC Police Lt. Beckford (trying to look inconspicuous in shorts), Carla Woodworth and a few other UC officials and city council members.

300-400 protesters also showed up and successfully stopped a truck loaded with shovels (so the "neighbors" could "break ground") from entering the Park. They also had lively debates with Woodworth about why she had changed her position on the Park.

The UC police chose this time to come into the Park and arrest a man who lives there on an old warrant. The sole police car was quickly surrounded by angry protesters. A plum or two was thrown and the car's windshield was kicked in. The police called for back-up and left with the prisoner. The back-up units were scared by the crowd, which included some people hurling rocks and other objects, and retreated.

Sun. July 28 There was a successful all day women's music festival in the Park put on by Women In Action - a group of Park activists seeking to work towards the elimination of sexism from the Park while maintaining the Park as open space and as a support base for the poor.

Tue. July 30 Dumpsters and trash cans were seen being removed from Telegraph Avenue by the city's public works division. UC employees reported being told that

into the Park.

Wed. July 31 There was an all night vigil of 100 people. By 7:30am the vigil was joined by 200 more protestors and 200 UC police in full riot gear (hundreds of police waited a few blocks away). The police acted fast in their attempt to clear the Park's southside where the volleyball courts were slated to be. Their tactic was to erect a barricade around the "future volleyball" portion of the park. 36 people blocking the barricade were beaten then arrested and taken to Santa Rita (the Alameda County Jail). In protest, people marched and removed the fence around the old Berkeley Inn site (once low-income housing but now a vacant lot after being twice burned in suspicious fires where insurance fraud by the owner is suspected - see Slingshot article December 1990), then partially dismantled a UC construction site on Channing Way. Meanwhile, the non-union Hammond Construction Company, under heavy police escort brought in their trucks and bulldozers. A people's planning meeting was called for 5:00 during which they scheduled a march for 9:00. However, midway through the meeting a dump truck loaded with People's Park soil drove down Haste Street and diverted the meeting. Protestors chanted for the dirt to be returned and the police swung their clubs, escalating things further.

Over the next hour, the truck would leave, the numbers of protestors in the park would grow to over 500, and clashes between demonstrators and police would escalate. Club-wielding cops attempted to push people out of the Park inciting a few protestors to respond with rocks, bottles, and fruit. The riot force now included police from BART, the East Bay Regional Park District, CHP, Fremont, Alameda County Sheriff Deputies (aka "smurfs" or "blue meanies"), and from every UC campus except Santa Barbara. The police chased and clubbed people down to Telegraph. Faced with no outlet

in their way (including bystanders).

The riot police continued beating and chasing the scattered people the rest of the night. Oakland motorcycle police rode through the neighborhoods in the vicinity threatening all citizens. A family was clubbed including their seven year old child. Reports of excessive brutality were everywhere including police driving around in what have been dubbed "rat packs", and indiscriminately attacking suspected protestors sending several people to the hospital. Twenty more people, many of them homeless, were arrested on various charges.

Thurs. Aug 1 Construction continued. All 400 police in the vicinity were equipped with gas masks. Many people stayed peacefully in the Park all day. Of the initial thirty-six arrested most were released without charges. The suspected "leaders" were singled out and given criminal charges. Two others were held in jail. At 5:00 there was another meeting and a peaceful march was planned. At about 6:30 protestors lined up and encircled the riot police guarding the construction site and chanted "UC Out of the Park" and sang. Half an hour later 300 demonstrators went on a peaceful march to the chancellor's campus house on the northside of campus and returned to gather in the Park. After a second peaceful march around nearby streets, which returned again to the Park, a great celebration ensued in the Park. At around 11pm a large bonfire was built on Haste Street across from the Park. Shortly afterwards Berkeley police were given the permission to use rubber and wooden munitions, and they fired at the crowd as the group had retreated to Telegraph. Helicopters with searchlights followed as they tried to flee. Shootings continued throughout the night with people being shot in the head, neck and upper-body.

Fri. Aug 2 Construction continued. Again many people stayed in the Park all day. After the 5pm meeting the Park commu-

crowd. The Park supporters marched anyway, citing freedom of assembly and freedom of speech as constitutional rights. The Alameda County Sheriff and Berkeley police entrapped the group of about 300 on Bancroft and would not let anyone leave. After holding them hostage for about an hour and threatening to arrest them, the Berkeley police finally let them go in groups of four. Some went back to the Park, and were joined by large numbers of people who had come to Telegraph Avenue and the Park to observe or join in the ongoing demonstration. Later the police tried to disperse the now peaceful group again using wooden and rubber bullets. This night, like the two previous nights, police "rat packs" roamed the streets beating suspected protesters. One of the people beaten was Beverly Kelly, a conservative member of the Police Review Commission who came out in an official capacity to observe police crowd-control measures.

Sat. Aug 3 Even more police were called in and virtually every police force in Alameda County was represented. Construction continued even on Saturday. The police were extremely violent and the media notes this on their 5pm coverage. A medical worker wearing plainly a visible red cross was clubbed. Many bystanders and neighbors doing their Saturday shopping on Telegraph were also clubbed.

A group of 400 gathered at 11am for a rally and a march and once again the police tried to suspend the rights of the group by telling them they could not march. After encircling the construction for a while and chanting, protestors tried to start a march toward Telegraph, but were blocked by BPD, CHP, and Alameda County Sheriff's Deputies. The first two rows of the crowd sat in front of the police lines, while those behind were arm in arm. Without warning, police started clubbing the seated demonstrators, causing several injuries and driving the crowd into the Park. Alameda County Sheriff's Deputies

city council members. 300-400 protesters also showed up and successfully stopped a truck loaded with shovels (so the "neighbors" could "break ground") from entering the Park. They also had lively debates with Woodworth about why she had changed her position on the Park.

The UC police chose this time to come into the Park and arrest a man who lives there on an old warrant. The sole police car was quickly surrounded by angry protesters. A plum or two was thrown and the car's windshield was kicked in. The police called for back-up and left with the prisoner. The back-up units were scared by the crowd, which included some people hurling rocks and other objects, and retreated.

Sun. July 28 There was a successful all day women's music festival in the Park put on by Women In Action - a group of Park activists seeking to work towards the elimination of sexism from the Park while maintaining the Park as open space and as a support base for the poor.

Tue. July 30 Dumpsters and trash cans were seen being removed from Telegraph Avenue by the city's public works division. UC employees reported being told that they need not come to work the next day because there would be a riot, and they wouldn't be able to get on campus. Reports that police from other UC campuses were in Berkeley began to be heard. The "bulldozer alert" emergency phone list was activated and people began coming

pected - see Slingshot article December 1990), then partially dismantled a UC construction site on Channing Way. Meanwhile, the non-union Hammond Construction Company, under heavy police escort brought in their trucks and bulldozers. A people's planning meeting was called for 5:00 during which they scheduled a march for 9:00. However, midway through the meeting a dump truck loaded with People's Park soil drove down Haste Street and diverted the meeting. Protestors chanted for the dirt to be returned and the police swung their clubs, escalating things further.

Over the next hour, the truck would leave, the numbers of protestors in the park would grow to over 500, and clashes between demonstrators and police would escalate. Club-wielding cops attempted to push people out of the Park inciting a few protestors to respond with rocks, bottles, and fruit. The riot force now included police from BART, the East Bay Regional Park District, CHP, Fremont, Alameda County Sheriff's Deputies (aka "smurfs" or "blue meanies"), and from every UC campus except Santa Barbara. The police chased and clubbed people down to Telegraph. Faced with no outlet for their frustration and fear, small groups of people smashed shop windows on Telegraph Avenue, and in an expression of outrage towards the University, the windows of the ASUC, and other UC buildings were broken. The police charged and indiscriminately clubbed anyone who got

without charges. The suspected "leaders" were singled out and given criminal charges. Two others were held in jail. At 5:00 there was another meeting and a peaceful march was planned. At about 6:30 protestors lined up and encircled the riot police guarding the construction site and chanted "UC Out of the Park" and sang. Half an hour later 300 demonstrators went on a peaceful march to the chancellor's campus house on the northside of campus and returned to gather in the Park. After a second peaceful march around nearby streets, which returned again to the Park, a great celebration ensued in the Park. At around 11pm a large bonfire was built on Haste Street across from the Park. Shortly afterwards Berkeley police were given the permission to use rubber and wooden munitions, and they fired at the crowd as the group had retreated to Telegraph. Helicopters with searchlights followed as they tried to flee. Shootings continued throughout the night with people being shot in the head, neck and upper-body.

Fri. Aug 2 Construction continued. Again many people stayed in the Park all day. After the 5pm meeting the Park community once again encircled the riot police around the construction zone and sang and chanted. A short peaceful march was undertaken and another march was called for 9pm. When the crowd reconvened the police illegally declared the march an illegal assembly and tried to disperse the

of the people beaten was Beverly Kelly, a conservative member of the Police Review Commission who came out in an official capacity to observe police crowd-control measures.

Sat. Aug 3 Even more police were called in and virtually every police force in Alameda County was represented. Construction continued even on Saturday. The police were extremely violent and the media notes this on their 5pm coverage. A medical worker wearing plainly a visible red cross was clubbed. Many bystanders and neighbors doing their Saturday shopping on Telegraph were also clubbed.

A group of 400 gathered at 11am for a rally and a march and once again the police tried to suspend the rights of the group by telling them they could not march. After encircling the construction for a while and chanting, protestors tried to start a march toward Telegraph, but were blocked by BPD, CHP, and Alameda County Sheriff's Deputies. The first two rows of the crowd sat in front of the police lines, while those behind were arm in arm. Without warning, police started clubbing the seated demonstrators, causing several injuries and driving the crowd into the Park. Alameda County Deputies surrounded a long-time Berkeley political organizer and clubbed him repeatedly for more than a minute while he lay on the ground. After the crowd was in the Park, the deputies refused to allow medics to

continued on page 15



Getting By Without the Cops

With the issues surrounding the confrontations in Berkeley streets last week unraveling, it becomes painfully obvious that police in America today cannot always

UC employees reported being told that they need not come to work the next day because there would be a riot, and they wouldn't be able to get on campus. Reports that police from other UC campuses were in Berkeley began to be heard. The "bulldozer alert" emergency phone list was activated and people began coming

downtown to Telegraph. Faced with no outlet for their frustration and fear, small groups of people smashed shop windows on Telegraph Avenue, and in an expression of outrage towards the University, the windows of the ASUC, and other UC buildings were broken. The police charged and indiscriminately clubbed anyone who got

After the 5pm meeting the Park community once again encircled the riot police around the construction zone and sang and chanted. A short peaceful march was undertaken and another march was called for 9pm. When the crowd reconvened the police illegally declared the march an illegal assembly and tried to disperse the

crankies and driving the crowd into the Park. Alameda County Deputies surrounded a long-time Berkeley political organizer and clubbed him repeatedly for more than a minute while he lay on the ground. After the crowd was in the Park, the deputies refused to allow medics to

continued on page 15



Getting By Without the Cops

With the issues surrounding the confrontations in Berkeley streets last week unraveling, it becomes painfully obvious that police in America today cannot always be depended upon to protect the safety and evolution of the community, that they serve an agenda often far removed from the concerns of people they come in contact with, the people they claim to protect and serve. But the reality is apparent not just in neighborhood invasions with 500 cops at a time, but in everyday interactions between cops and citizens.

Especially in Berkeley but also in many other cities, police attitudes toward the homeless are atrocious, with the homeless subjected to inordinate numbers of petty, fill-in-the-blank charges (various "disorderly conduct," trespassing, loitering charges), and discriminatory enforcement of other laws. The homeless have the worst response from police when the victims of crime, as they often are due to their vulnerability. Police also discriminate against and stereotype people of color, women, gays and lesbians. Police bring inordinate tension into their response to difficult situations, and use force when discussion is a very reasonable option.

People in Berkeley need to learn how to look out for the safety and well-being of themselves and others with as little police intervention as possible. People can: 1) Always attempt to solve disagreements by discussion. 2) Respond vocally when they see people treating each other unjustly. Few will persist with their behavior when faced with a large concerned group. 3) Study self-defense. 4) Only call the police as a last resort or in an emergency.

With people working things out in a gentle manner, tensions will give way to stronger community. With tensions and personal conflicts declining in the city, many police will be happily employed in other city departments, and the remainder will live at much less dangerous stress levels.

New Police Tactics: same recipe, bigger portions

Over the past few weeks, demonstrations concerning the fate of People's Park have received considerable public attention. Unknown to most observers of these events, however, are details of new police tactics, UC police in particular, introduced during the latest Free Speech clashes.

Most people know that when you have crowds of angry protesters you can expect also to find rows of helmeted riot police prepared to use their hands and batons when it is warranted (i.e., for self defense). But what about unwarranted use of their power? Following is a list of incidents which have occurred in the course of night skirmishes over construction of the volleyball courts, and during the sidewalk vigil to defend the right to sleep, which was initiated on the Haste Street side of People's Park on June 25. The vigil continued every night until July 31, when police, using force and intimidation to clear the streets, made the Southside area too dangerous a place to challenge laws against sleeping. The vigil resumed on August 4, when the massive police occupation was scaled down, and has continued every night since.

- One protester had a bag placed over his head while in the custody of UCPD. Officer #5 pulled the subject out of the van, calling him "klutz" when he stumbled. At one point, the officer told him "if there weren't so many witnesses around, I would blow your head off."

- Protesters arrested by UCPD for being on the volleyball courts while having a meeting were shackled leg to leg for transport to Berkeley Jail. All individuals had been charged with trespassing and other citeable offenses.

- Women protesters have reported numerous incidents in which UC police officers (mostly, but not exclusively male) conducted repetitive "searches" of their breasts and groin areas.

- One protester, after having been arrested for running through the park with the volleyball, was handcuffed with plastic, flexible cuffs. These handcuffs were removed while officers surrounded the arrestee and still other officers attempted

tional microphones for eavesdropping on conversations in the Park. They have turned the building across from the Park into a police staging area and base of operations.

- UC officials have waged a campaign designed to discourage the public—students, staff, community members, and residents of the greater Bay Area—from seeing the situation for themselves by issuing warnings that the Park is dangerous and should be avoided at all times, particularly during protests.

- Threats have been made to people who bring their children into the Park that they will be reported for endangering a child and could have their children taken from them.

The numerous incidents of excessive clubbings, beatings, shooting of protesters in the back, and selective tackling of individuals at protests, appear part of a larger UCPD policy to implement tactics which clearly violate our constitutional and civil liberties. At COPWATCH, we are extremely concerned that by the deafening silence of our elected representatives and UC officials, officers are actually being encouraged to use "whatever means necessary" to suppress First Amendment activities. If no official body or individual is willing to investigate and condemn the use of what amounts to torture and violation of due process against Berkeley citizens by the UCPD, then the situation will continue to degenerate and UCPD will be emboldened to commit still greater offenses against our community in the future.

A Few Things You Can Do to Support People's Park

- Please pick up some trash and cigarette butts when you use the Park.

- Talk to close friends about ideas on solving the volleyball court problem.

- Contact a People's Park task group to help with a particular task.

- Contact People's Park Emergency Bulletin

food. To do either call 644-4187 and leave a message.

- Copwatch needs to hear from witnesses and victims of police misconduct. They also need people who want to learn the fine art of copwatching. Call 548-0425.

- Volunteers needed for legal support work. Call Community Defense Incorporated to help or to donate bail money. 644-2606.

- Gardening and maintenance happen every



UCPD Officer Takaoka patrols outside a meeting between City Manager Michael Brown and Chancellor Tien on the next phase of construction.

continued from page 7

In the case of People's Park, where the users of the Park have the clear ethical claim but the correct application of the law is unclear, it is not surprising that the full power of the police and the state falls with the wealthy and powerful. But the defenders of People's Park have power, skills, and resources of their own, and shall yet stake the successful claim.

People's Park continued every night until July 31, when police, using force and intimidation to clear the streets, made the Southside area too dangerous a place to challenge laws against sleeping. The vigil resumed on August 4, when the massive police occupation was scaled down, and has continued every night since.

- One protester had a bag placed over his head while in the custody of UCPD. Officer #5 pulled the subject out of the van, calling him "klutz" when he stumbled. At one point, the officer told him "if there weren't so many witnesses around, I would blow your head off."
- Protesters arrested by UCPD for being on the volleyball courts while having a meeting were shackled leg to leg for transport to Berkeley Jail. All individuals had been charged with trespassing and other citeable offenses.
- Women protesters have reported numerous incidents in which UC police officers (mostly, but not exclusively male) conducted repetitive "searches" of their breasts and groin areas.
- One protester, after having been arrested for running through the park with the volleyball, was handcuffed with plastic, flexible cuffs. These handcuffs were removed while officers surrounded the arrestee and still other officers attempted to obstruct videocameras recording the proceedings. According to the arrestee, another type of cuffs were applied. He reported feeling a burning sensation in his hands. Witnesses observed an officer take something from his breast pocket and apply it to the detainee's wrists. Upon arrival at Santa Rita Jail, the arrestee noted two puncture wounds on his hand and the loss of hair around the wound. The cause of the injury has not been verified, but one doctor indicated that it could have been caused by a stun gun.
- A disabled man was sitting on the dirt strip between the sidewalk and street as part of the nightly vigil. He was arrested for lodging and blocking a sidewalk. Officers of the UCPD used pain compliance holds on his wrists to try to "make him walk" while another officer held the man's cane in his hands.
- A female protester was arrested for attending a meeting in the volleyball court. As she tried to walk, officers on either side of her applied pain holds to her wrists while a third officer applied dangerous pressure holds to her carotid arteries. These holds are intended to stop the flow of blood to the brain, thus depriving it of oxygen.

clubbings, beatings, shooting of protesters in the back, and selective tackling of individuals at protests, appear part of a larger UCPD policy to implement tactics which clearly violate our constitutional and civil liberties. At COPWATCH, we are extremely concerned that by the deafening silence of our elected representatives and UC officials, officers are actually being encouraged to use "whatever means necessary" to suppress First Amendment activities. If no official body or individual is willing to investigate and condemn the use of what amounts to torture and violation of due process against Berkeley citizens by the UCPD, then the situation will continue to degenerate and UCPD will be emboldened to commit still greater offenses against our community in the future.



UCPD Officer Takaoka patrols outside a meeting between City Manager Michael Brown and Chancellor Tien on the next phase of construction.

A Few Things You Can Do to Support People's Park

- Please pick up some trash and cigarette butts when you use the Park.
- Talk to close friends about ideas on solving the volleyball court problem.
- Contact a People's Park task group to help with a particular task.
- Contact People's Park Emergency Bulletin, 700 Eshleemann Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720. 549-6240. We need money for printing.
- Food Not Bombs brings meals to the Park four afternoons a week. They need volunteers and donations of vegetarian

food. To do either call 644-4187 and leave a message.

- Copwatch needs to hear from witnesses and victims of police misconduct. They also need people who want to learn the fine art of copwatching. Call 548-0425.
- Volunteers needed for legal support work. Call Community Defense Incorporated to help or to donate bail money. 644-2606.
- Gardening and maintenance happen every day, especially on Sunday. Look for folks with rakes in the woods (the East end) or with shovels in the garden (the West end) and offer help.
- Meetings are held everyday at 5:30 PM in the Park. Drop by and tune in.

How Much Does It Cost to Throw a Beach Party in People's Park?

As the first volleyball games begin, the total cost of the police presence in People's Park continues to mount. Although the University budget for what has been called "the world's most expensive kitty litter box" is \$150,000 a year for the next two years, reimbursing Bay Area police departments could add an additional \$210,000 to the University's costs.

While the Berkeley campus usually deploys 65-75 officers for the entire campus, an additional 75 officers were brought in from other UC campuses for the demonstrations occurring Wednesday, July 31st through Sunday, August 4th. In addition to each officer's pay of approximately \$20 per hour, the Daily Cal reported that the University spent an additional \$160,000 for the five days of overtime, transportation, and housing costs incurred by total of 150 UC officers.

In addition to the UC campus police, Alameda County Sheriff Charles Plummer estimated that an additional 110 officers were sent from police departments of Berkeley, Oakland, Hayward, Newark, Fremont, San Leandro, BART, the East Bay Regional Park District, and the California Highway Patrol. Sheriff Plummer has repeatedly criticized the University's decision to build volleyball courts in the park. On Monday, August 5th, Plummer announced that he would send UC a bill for

continued from page 7

In the case of People's Park, where the users of the Park have the clear ethical claim but the correct application of the law is unclear, it is not surprising that the full power of the police and the state falls with the wealthy and powerful. But the defenders of People's Park have power, skills, and resources of their own, and shall yet stake the successful claim.

Homeless in Berkeley

People's Park is not a comprehensive solution to homelessness. But since homelessness is not about to be solved, the Park offers the best hope many of Berkeley's homeless have. It provides access to food, running water, and occasional medical care. Just as important, it is a place to spend time during the day and, thanks to the vigil, a place to be at night.

Most homeless people in Berkeley can't find space in any shelter. They must walk the streets in a town that often doesn't want them and, consequently, takes action to make their existence here unpleasant. Berkeley is a paradox for the homeless: it provides some shelter beds and food service programs, but at the same time its police arbitrarily arrest and harass them for sleeping on the sidewalk.

The Park, on the other hand, gives the homeless a community, safety in numbers, and a place to be — a place to exist where they are wanted and where they are not constantly being shoved on to the next

arrestee and still other officers attempted to obstruct videocameras recording the proceedings. According to the arrestee, another type of cuffs were applied. He reported feeling a burning sensation in his hands. Witnesses observed an officer take something from his breast pocket and apply it to the detainee's wrists. Upon arrival at Santa Rita Jail, the arrestee noted two puncture wounds on his hand and the loss of hair around the wound. The cause of the injury has not been verified, but one doctor indicated that it could have been caused by a stun gun.

- A disabled man was sitting on the dirt strip between the sidewalk and street as part of the nightly vigil. He was arrested for lodging and blocking a sidewalk. Officers of the UCPD used pain compliance holds on his wrists to try to "make him walk" while another officer held the man's cane in his hands.

- A female protester was arrested for attending a meeting in the volleyball court. As she tried to walk, officers on either side of her applied pain holds to her wrists while a third officer applied dangerous pressure holds to her carotid arteries. These holds are intended to stop the flow of blood to the brain, thus depriving it of oxygen.

In addition to these kinds of essentially torture techniques, the University has employed a variety of other tactics intended to further a specific political agenda as well as to suppress opposition to UC authority.

- Lt. Beckford and other paid UC officers were present at People's Park on July 27, wearing volleyball attire and holding volleyballs in an effort to demonstrate "community support" for volleyball courts.
- Phoney arrests and excessive charges have been brought against Park supporters in an effort to crush dissent and increase bail amounts. Over 240 arrests have been made and most charges will be dropped.
- People arrested for "vandalizing" the courts (e.g., scratching the wood with a fingernail) and "trespassing" on the court during normal hours of operation have been banned from People's Park and University property, without first having a hearing.
- UCPD has instituted the use of direc-

- Contact People's Park Emergency Bulletin, 700 Eshleimann Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720. 549-6240. We need money for printing.
- Food Not Bombs brings meals to the Park four afternoons a week. They need volunteers and donations of vegetarian

- Gardening and maintenance happen every day, especially on Sunday. Look for folks with rakes in the woods (the East end) or with shovels in the garden (the West end) and offer help.
- Meetings are held everyday at 5:30 PM in the Park. Drop by and tune in.

How Much Does It Cost to Throw a Beach Party in People's Park?

As the first volleyball games begin, the total cost of the police presence in People's Park continues to mount. Although the University budget for what has been called "the world's most expensive kitty litter box" is \$150,000 a year for the next two years, reimbursing Bay Area police departments could add an additional \$210,000 to the University's costs.

While the Berkeley campus usually deploys 65-75 officers for the entire campus, an additional 75 officers were brought in from other UC campuses for the demonstrations occurring Wednesday, July 31st through Sunday, August 4th. In addition to each officer's pay of approximately \$20 per hour, the Daily Cal reported that the University spent an additional \$160,000 for the five days of overtime, transportation, and housing costs incurred by total of 150 UC officers.

In addition to the UC campus police, Alameda County Sheriff Charles Plummer estimated that an additional 110 officers were sent from police departments of Berkeley, Oakland, Hayward, Newark, Fremont, San Leandro, BART, the East Bay Regional Park District, and the California Highway Patrol. Sheriff Plummer has repeatedly criticized the University's decision to build volleyball courts in the park. On Monday, August 5th, Plummer announced that he would send UC a bill for \$70,000. Plummer also estimated that the other departments spent a total of \$210,000.

It is not immediately clear if UC would be obligated to reimburse Bay Area police forces. Mutual aid between departments generally means a reciprocity of expenses, although university spokesperson Ray Colvig told the San Francisco Examiner "We are willing and eager to sit down with Sheriff Plummer . . . We understand that his and other departments, as well as the university, are having budget problems."

Reached by telephone on Monday, August 12th, an aide to Sheriff Plummer reported that "an official agreement has not been announced" between Alameda County and the University.

Since the initial five days of protest, the volleyball courts have remained under 24 hour protection. The UCPD reported that after Monday, August 5th, when 57 mutual aid police patrolled the park, its force was back to normal size. This may be incorrect,

however, as one officer at the park on Sunday, August 11th was heard to snap at an inquisitive reporter, "Leave me alone. I'm not from this campus, I don't live here."

According to the Police Review Commission and the Internal Affairs Bureau, police officers from other cities visiting under the mutual aid agreement were under the command of the Berkeley Police Department. Reports of police misconduct can be filed using the PRC incident form. Grievances with the UCPD can be filed with the University. Community members are urged to fill out COPWATCH incident forms and consult with COPWATCH staff regarding the complaints process. COPWATCH can be reached at 548-0425.

Homeless in Berkeley

People's Park is not a comprehensive solution to homelessness. But since homelessness is not about to be solved, the Park offers the best hope many of Berkeley's homeless have. It provides access to food, running water, and occasional medical care. Just as important, it is a place to spend time during the day and, thanks to the vigil, a place to be at night.

Most homeless people in Berkeley can't find space in any shelter. They must walk the streets in a town that often doesn't want them and, consequently, takes action to make their existence here unpleasant. Berkeley is a paradox for the homeless: it provides some shelter beds and food service programs, but at the same time its police arbitrarily arrest and harass them for sleeping on the sidewalk.

The Park, on the other hand, gives the homeless a community, safety in numbers, and a place to be — a place to exist where they are wanted and where they are not constantly being shoved on to the next storefront, street, or neighborhood. The Park means these things to the homeless, despite the official 10:00 p.m. closing time and the University's removal of the People's Cafe, which once provided food, a place to sit, and informal counseling at the Park.

Some people accuse the Park of being dangerous at night. It is — just as dangerous as the rest of the Southside. But don't blame the homeless; they are victims of violent crime more often than are people with homes. Threatening the homeless community at the Park will do nothing to make the Southside safe.

If Berkeley would institute transitional housing and job-training programs; if California would restore MediCal; if the U.S. would restore veterans benefits and clean up H.U.D., and transform and demilitarise its economy in order to provide for its people — great! Until then, People's Park will do its best to pick up the slack, as well as point the way toward a different society, of people sharing their efforts and talents for the empowerment of all.

PEOPLES of BERKELEY

The university is not likely to tell you that Berkeley has a long tradition of struggle and radical activism that goes back not just to the 60s, but throughout the entire century. More often than not, activism at Berkeley has been directed against the university itself, a good reason for the university to have an interest in hiding past activism from students.

What is surprising about Berkeley's history is how many times the students and faculty have won struggles against the university. Often victories won at Berkeley spread to the rest of the nation. Most importantly, the history of activism at Berkeley clearly shows that changes can be made through political activism and contradicts the smug cynicism of the 80s. Knowing the history of UC Berkeley is perhaps the most disorienting information available.

Much of the following People's History of Berkeley was taken from a history written in 1969 for the first disorientation booklet which was published that year. Information on events since then has been taken from more recent Disorientation manuals published in 1975, 1977, 1981, 1983, 1988 and 1989. The material covering 1989 until the present is new. This history is by no means complete. Many important events have been left out. Much information on the women's movement and Third World student's struggle, for example, is missing. These omissions are regretted—please tell a staff member if you have additional information that ought to go into a future edition of this history.

WWI through the '50s

In the World War I era, an autocratic University president, Benjamin Wheeler, rode about campus on horseback as he issued edicts to the campus community. This in a generally progressive community. The faculty rose up in rebellion against Wheeler, forced him out of

HISTORY



though receiving a majority of student support, the faculty chose not to include students, working people and minorities in their fight so that their 'role as gentlemen' would not be compromised. To the faculty's rude surprise, the Regents weren't so gentlemanly in their successful strategy of isolating the more outspoken faculty and setting the demoralized remainder at each others' throats. This marked the end of a tradition of faculty initiation of university reform.

For students, Berkeley lacked most civil liberties during the 50s. No off campus speakers were permitted, political groups couldn't meet and the Daily Cal editor met with the administration to plan the paper. The chief administrator of student affairs had been on record for over a decade declaring that moves to racially integrate fraternities were part of a communist plot.

In 1956, Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson was not allowed to speak on campus and had to address 20,000 from the gutter of Oxford street. In the wake of this, students organized to get rid of Rule 17 which barred off-campus speakers.

The bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama opened the Civil Rights Movement in 1956. In Berkeley, the graduate representatives on the Academic Senate raised the issue of racial

administration attacked activism on campus by throwing graduate students out of the ASUC and censoring the Daily Cal. In 1961, Malcolm X was barred from speaking on campus because he was a minister—even though ministers had spoken before. SLATE sponsored a speech by anti-HUAC leader Frank Wilkinson before 4000; the administration responded by throwing SLATE off campus.

From 1961 to 63, there was constant conflict between students and the administration over civil liberties issues. The administration was steadily forced back. In effect, the campus was opened up to all outside speakers and compulsory ROTC for all men was dropped.

In 1963 and 64 most campus political activity in Berkeley focused on a fight for job opportunities for blacks. The civil rights movement was at full swing nationally at this time. Protestors staged shop-ins at Lucky Supermarket in which large numbers of people would fill their shopping carts and then abandon them inside the store to protest racist hiring policies. Students picketed downtown merchants, a restaurant chain and Jack London Square to protest racial discrimination.

Sit-ins and picketing of the Sheraton Palace Hotel and the Cadillac agency in San Francisco

When the university announced that students could no longer set up their tables on "the strip," a broad coalition of student groups—civil rights, Democrats and Republicans, religious and pacifist, radical and conservative—responded by forming the United Front to protest the new rule.

The groups responded by defying the ban through direct action. They deliberately set up tables where they were forbidden and collected thousands of signatures of students who said they were also sitting at the tables.

A police car moved up and the police took into custody a man sitting at a CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) table. First one, then two, then thousands of people sat down and trapped the car on Sproul Plaza for 32 hours. While Jack Weinberg sat inside and police officers stood around outside the car, a procession of speakers talked to the issues from the top of the car.

Clark Kerr, then president of the UC system, got the governor to declare a state of emergency and send hundreds of policemen, but the mass support of thousands made Kerr retreat.

In an extremely complex struggle with many tactical phases extending over two months, the FSM exposed and isolated the administration and the regents so effectively that a subsequent notice of disciplinary proceedings against four FSM leaders triggered a sit-in of 800 students and a student strike of 16-20,000.

This forced Kerr to go before a gathering of 18,000 in the Greek Theatre with some pseudo-concessions. When FSM leader Mario Savio attempted to speak, the administration ordered UC police to drag him off stage. But they underestimated the FSM's hold over students. The repression caused increased anger and activated additional efforts on behalf of free speech. The eventual settlement greatly expanded student political rights on campus.

The ability of Berkeley students to win a sustained struggle strengthened the role of

contradicts the smug cynicism of the 80s. Knowing the history of UC Berkeley is perhaps the most disorienting information available.

Much of the following People's History of Berkeley was taken from a history written in 1969 for the first disorientation booklet which was published that year. Information on events since then has been taken from more recent Disorientation manuals published in 1975, 1977, 1981, 1983, 1988 and 1989. The material covering 1989 until the present is new. This history is by no means complete. Many important events have been left out. Much information on the women's movement and Third World student's struggle, for example, is missing. These omissions are regretted—please tell a staff member if you have additional information that ought to go into a future edition of this history.

WWI through the '50s

In the World War I era, an autocratic University president, Benjamin Wheeler, rode about campus on horseback as he issued edicts to the campus community. This in a generally progressive community. The faculty rose up in rebellion against Wheeler, forced him out of office and established the Academic Senate with powers over curriculum and faculty hiring. At least formally, the Academic Senate still provides a measure of democracy lacking at many major US campuses.

In the 30's, the student left at Berkeley helped the labor movement on the picket lines in the general strike in San Francisco in 1934. Other students became scabs. Students also campaigned for radical Upton Sinclair in this bid for governor and pushed educational reform. In 1933 students organized the first co-op student house, which evolved into the United Students Cooperative Association, still around today.

The largest upsurge on campus was over the spread of fascism in the world. Many leftists went to Spain to fight in the Spanish Civil War. While American industrialists traded extensively with Hitler who in turn armed the Spanish fascists, leftist Americans took up arms in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain. Berkeley was also a center nationally for the peace movement before the war.

Berkeley continued to be active after World War II. When radical Henry Wallace ran for President for the Progressive Party in 1948, the first Young Progressives in Support of Wallace club in the country was formed at Berkeley.

Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

During the 40's, the student left at Berkeley was throwing graduate students out of the ASUC and censoring the Daily Cal. In 1961, Malcolm X was barred from speaking on campus because he was a minister—even though ministers had spoken before. SLATE sponsored a speech by anti-HUAC leader Frank Wilkinson before 4000; the administration responded by throwing SLATE off campus.

From 1961 to 63, there was constant conflict between students and the administration over civil liberties issues. The administration was steadily forced back. In effect, the campus was opened up to all outside speakers and compulsory ROTC for all men was dropped.

In 1963 and 64 most campus political activity in Berkeley focused on a fight for job opportunities for blacks. The civil rights movement was at full swing nationally at this time. Protestors staged shop-ins at Lucky Supermarket in which large numbers of people would fill their shopping carts and then abandon them inside the store to protest racist hiring policies. Students picketed downtown merchants, a restaurant chain and Jack London Square to protest racial discrimination.

Sit-ins and picketing of the Sheraton Palace Hotel and the Cadillac agency in San Francisco

In 1956, Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson was not allowed to speak on campus and had to address 20,000 from the gutter of Oxford street. In the wake of this, students organized to get rid of Rule 17 which barred off-campus speakers.

The bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama opened the Civil Rights Movement in 1956. In Berkeley, the graduate representatives on the Academic Senate raised the issue of racial discrimination at Greek letter houses in early 1957. This became a major issue on campus and led to the establishment of SLATE, a student political party and action group.

In the spring of 1958 SLATE campaigned for an end to racial discrimination in Greek letter houses, fair wages and rent for students and protection of academic freedom, which at the time meant free speech and an end to political firings of faculty members. The administration responded by throwing SLATE out of the ASUC election. A petition was circulated to get SLATE back on and in one day the petitioners collected 4000 student signatures.

In 1960, as lunch counter sit-ins began in the south against racial segregation, students organized support demonstrations.

Confrontation with HUAC

In May, UC students were angered when a UC student was subpoenaed by the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). Several hundred noisy demonstrators were kept out of the hearings which were being held in San Francisco. Without warning police opened up with fire hoses washing the students down the steps of city hall. 12 were injured and 64 arrested.

The next day, 5000 demonstrators showed up and things were peaceful. The press around the country was horrified and gave the event national coverage. HUAC made a propaganda movie of the event.

From 1960 to 1964, students had greatly strengthened their political rights and civil liberties and had become involved in off-campus as well as on campus struggles. The Free Speech

movement

From 1960 to 1964, students had greatly strengthened their political rights and civil liberties and had become involved in off-campus as well as on campus struggles. The Free Speech

movement



A student speaks from the top of a police car surrounded by students during the Free Speech Movement.

brought industry-wide agreements to open up new jobs to blacks. The last in this series of actions was the abortive attempt to make the Oakland Tribune increase black hiring beyond the 2 percent level of that time.

The Free Speech Movement

From 1960 to 1964, students had greatly strengthened their political rights and civil liberties and had become involved in off-campus as well as on campus struggles. The Free Speech

movement

Clark Kerr, then president of the UC system, got the governor to declare a state of emergency and send hundreds of policemen, but the mass support of thousands made Kerr retreat.

In an extremely complex struggle with many tactical phases extending over two months, the FSM exposed and isolated the administration and the regents so effectively that a subsequent notice of disciplinary proceedings against four FSM leaders triggered a sit-in of 800 students and a student strike of 16-20,000.

This forced Kerr to go before a gathering of 18,000 in the Greek Theatre with some pseudo-concessions. When FSM leader Mario Savio attempted to speak, the administration ordered UC police to drag him off stage. But they underestimated the FSM's hold over students. The repression caused increased anger and activated additional efforts on behalf of free speech. The eventual settlement greatly expanded student political rights on campus.

The ability of Berkeley students to win a sustained struggle strengthened the role of students in universities all over the country.

Opposition to the Vietnam War

In the years 1965 to 68 the anti-war movement grew and students focused on the draft and the university's role in defense research. The number of troops in Vietnam increased from an initial 125,000 to 500,000 by early 1968 and tens of thousands of G.I.'s came home in body bags. Protesters responded with a gradual increase in militancy.

Spring 1965 saw the formation of the Vietnam Day Committee (VDC). Jerry Rubin used his organizational and public relations talents to spark a huge outdoor round-the-clock teach-in on a playing field where Zellerbach Hall is now located. About 30,000 people turned out.

During the summer of 1965 several hundred people tried to stop troop trains on the Santa Fe railroad tracks in West Berkeley by standing on the tracks. In the fall, 10-20,000 people tried three times to march to the Oakland Army terminal from campus. Twice they were turned back short of Oakland by masses of police.

In the spring of 1966, a majority of students voted for immediate US withdrawal from Vietnam in a campus-wide VDC-initiated referendum. Graduate student TA's used their discussion sections to talk about the war in one third of all classes. Soon after the vote, the VDC's offices were bombed and students responded by marching 4000 strong on Tele-

progressive community. The faculty rose up in rebellion against Wheeler, forced him out of office and established the Academic Senate with powers over curriculum and faculty hiring. At least formally, the Academic Senate still provides a measure of democracy lacking at many major US campuses.

In the 30's, the student left at Berkeley helped the labor movement on the picket lines in the general strike in San Francisco in 1934. Other students became scabs. Students also campaigned for radical Upton Sinclair in this bid for governor and pushed educational reform. In 1933 students organized the first co-op student house, which evolved into the United Students Cooperative Association, still around today.

The largest upsurge on campus was over the spread of fascism in the world. Many leftists went to Spain to fight in the Spanish Civil War. While American industrialists traded extensively with Hitler who in turn armed the Spanish fascists, leftist Americans took up arms in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain. Berkeley was also a center nationally for the peace movement before the war.

Berkeley continued to be active after World War II. When radical Henry Wallace ran for President for the Progressive Party in 1948, the first Young Progressives in Support of Wallace club in the country was formed at Berkeley.

Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

In 1950, the low point for leftist activity in this country because of the McCarthy witchhunts, the faculty began a several year struggle against a mandatory "loyalty" (anti-communist) oath, one of the major acts of faculty resistance to McCarthyism on any American campus. At

Berkeley, the graduate representatives on the Academic Senate raised the issue of racial discrimination at Greek letter houses in early 1957. This became a major issue on campus and led to the establishment of SLATE, a student political party and action group.

In the spring of 1958 SLATE campaigned for an end to racial discrimination in Greek letter houses, fair wages and rent for students and protection of academic freedom, which at the time meant free speech and an end to political firings of faculty members. The administration responded by throwing SLATE out of the ASUC election. A petition was circulated to get SLATE back on and in one day the petitioners collected 4000 student signatures.

In 1960, as lunch counter sit-ins began in the south against racial segregation, students organized support demonstrations.

Confrontation with HUAC

In May, UC students were angered when a UC student was subpoenaed by the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). Several hundred noisy demonstrators were kept out of the hearings which were being held in San Francisco. Without warning police opened up with fire hoses washing the students down the steps of city hall. 12 were injured and 64 arrested.

The next day, 5000 demonstrators showed up and things were peaceful. The press around the country was horrified and gave the event great play. HUAC made a propaganda movie of the event and sent copies around the country. But the movie's message about the subversive menace was ignored by students. Rather, they identified with their fellow students and in the end it attracted leftist students to Berkeley.

During the summer and fall of that year the



A student speaks from the top of a police car surrounded by students during the Free Speech Movement.

brought industry-wide agreements to open up new jobs to blacks. The last in this series of actions was the abortive attempt to make the Oakland Tribute increase black hiring beyond the 2 percent level of that time.

The Free Speech Movement

From 1960 to 1964, students had greatly strengthened their political rights and civil liberties and had become involved in off-campus as well as on campus struggles. The Free Speech Movement (FSM) in October of 1964 was the most famous demand for student civil rights at Berkeley.

Traditionally, students had set up political tables on the strip of land at the Telegraph/Bancroft entrance to the university since this was considered to be public property. However, the Oakland Tribute (which students were then picketing) pointed out to the administration that this strip of land actually belonged to the university.

sustained struggle strengthened the role of students in universities all over the country.

Opposition to the Vietnam War

In the years 1965 to 68 the anti-war movement grew and students focused on the draft and the university's role in defense research. The number of troops in Vietnam increased from an initial 125,000 to 500,000 by early 1968 and tens of thousands of G.I.'s came home in body bags. Protesters responded with a gradual increase in militancy.

Spring 1965 saw the formation of the Vietnam Day Committee (VDC). Jerry Rubin used his organizational and public relations talents to spark a huge outdoor round-the-clock teach-in on a playing field where Zeilerbach Hall is now located. About 30,000 people turned out.

During the summer of 1965 several hundred people tried to stop troop trains on the Santa Fe railroad tracks in West Berkeley by standing on the tracks. In the fall, 10-20,000 people tried three times to march to the Oakland Army terminal from campus. Twice they were turned back short of Oakland by masses of police.

In the spring of 1966, a majority of students voted for immediate US withdrawal from Vietnam in a campus-wide VDC-initiated referendum. Graduate student TA's used their discussion sections to talk about the war in one third of all classes. Soon after the vote, the VDC's offices were bombed and students responded by marching 4000 strong on Telegraph Ave.

Also in that year, the anti-Vietnam movement ran Robert Scheer for the Democratic nomination for Congress in Berkeley against cold-war liberal Jeffery Cohelan. A thousand students worked in his campaign and he received 44 percent of the vote, narrowly missing the nomination.

In the fall of 66, the focus was brought back to the role of the university by a sit-down protest around a Navy recruiter table. Students for a Democratic Society, the main national organization of the New Left and by this time widely known for its anti-war work, had been refused permission to set up a table on alternatives to military service. They set up the table anyway, a short distance from the Navy recruiter.

Police came to remove the table and as they left with it, students crowded around to obstruct

Continued on Page 12





HIS/HERSTORY of BERKELEY

Continued From Page 11

them. A jock started pushing people out of the way, demonstrators yelled at him, and the jock punched a student in the mouth. When the student tried to retaliate, the police arrested four protestors, although they didn't arrest the jock.

Students sat down around the Navy table. Some students were arrested and at 1 a.m. the students decided to strike until a number of demands relating to political freedom and participation on campus were met. The strike lasted for a week and the Faculty Senate voted for a resolution that supported the students demands for more participation on campus but also affirmed "confidence in the Chancellor's leadership."

Stop the Draft Week

A new level of militancy was reached in the fall of 1967 with the Stop the Draft Week in Berkeley. Actions at the Oakland Induction Center and teach-ins on campus were planned. Hearing of this the Alameda county supervisors went to court for an injunction to forbid the use of the university for "on campus advocacy of off campus violations of the Universal Military Training and Services Act." On Monday evening, returning from Oakland, 6000 demonstrators found that the auditorium which they had reserved was closed and on-campus meetings were banned.

Tuesday morning police broke up a demonstration at the Induction Center with clubs and mace, injuring several dozen including medics and news reporters. On Friday the protestors returned, ready to stop the buses of troops from leaving and ready to defend themselves. They numbered 10,000 and many wore helmets and carried shields. They built barricades, stopped traffic and spray-painted a twenty-block area while dodging police.

The Cleaver Controversy

During the summer of 1968, there were riots on Telegraph Ave. The cause wasn't purely political but the basic issue was police harassment on Southside and an underlying spirit of

world people and third world control of programs affecting them.

The first stage of the struggle was mainly an attempt to educate the campus. Picket lines were set up, along with a program of dorm speaking, convocations and circulation of literature. Then there were blockades of Sather Gate and the Telegraph Ave. entrance. Police were called on campus and students responded by marching through buildings to disrupt classes.

Governor Reagan declared a "state of extreme emergency" and placed control of the

themselves. Hundreds of people worked hard putting down sod, building a children's play ground and planting trees. After the initial construction on April 20, negotiations continued with the university over control of the park for about three weeks. For a while it looked like a settlement could be reached but the university suddenly stopped negotiating and on May 15 moved police into the park to secure their control over it.

That morning people woke up and found Berkeley filled with police and a fence going up



masks and a helicopter flew over spraying CS tear gas, a gas outlawed for wartime use by the Geneva Convention. They mistakenly teargassed Cowell hospital as well as several local public schools.

Mass unrest continued in Berkeley for 15 days after the park was fenced and finally 30,000 people marched peacefully to the park. The fence, however, stayed up.

During the summer of 1969 on Bastille day protestors marched from Ho Chi Minh (Willard) park to People's Park. Organizers had baked wire clippers into loaves of bread and lo and behold—the fence was down. Police attacked and a riot ensued.

US Invasion of Cambodia

In early 1970 the students did extensive education about ROTC and war research. On the April 15 Moratorium Day against the Vietnam war, Berkeley students attacked the Navy ROTC building. The university declared a state of emergency. Campus was still under a state of emergency when the media announced the invasion of Cambodia. Yale called for a national student strike over the Cambodian invasion and the strike spread even more when news came about national guard murders at Kent State, Jackson State and Augusta.

Berkeley students paralyzed the school with massive rioting the first week of May. Students went to their classes and demanded that the class discuss the Cambodian invasion and then disband. 15,000 attended a convocation at the Greek Theater and the regents, fearing more intensified riots, closed the university for a four-day weekend.

The Academic senate voted to abolish ROTC but the regents simply ignored the vote. A faculty proposal called the Wollin proposal sought to "reconstitute" the university so students could take all classes pass/not pass and could get credit for anti-war work. Thousands of students participated.

In the fall of 1970 a War Crimes Committee (WCC) was formed by radicals to attack the university's role in the US war effort. Two hearings were held and attended by thousands and after the second, an angry crowd tried to march to right-wing atomic scientist Edward Teller's house.

In January 1971, the Educational Liberation Front was formed to protest the dismissal of four radical professors. In an ASUC referendum, 5000 out of 6000 students voted to rehire the professors. The regents ignored them.

demands relating to political freedom and participation on campus were met. The strike lasted for a week and the Faculty Senate voted for a resolution that supported the students demands for more participation on campus but also affirmed "confidence in the Chancellor's leadership."

Stop the Draft Week

A new level of militancy was reached in the fall of 1967 with the Stop the Draft Week in Berkeley. Actions at the Oakland Induction Center and teach-ins on campus were planned. Hearing of this the Alameda county supervisors went to court for an injunction to forbid the use of the university for "on campus advocacy of off campus violations of the Universal Military Training and Services Act." On Monday evening, returning from Oakland, 6000 demonstrators found that the auditorium which they had reserved was closed and on-campus meetings were banned.

Tuesday morning police broke up a demonstration at the Induction Center with clubs and mace, injuring several dozen including medics and news reporters. On Friday the protestors returned, ready to stop the buses of troops from leaving and ready to defend themselves. They numbered 10,000 and many wore helmets and carried shields. They built barricades, stopped traffic and spray-painted a twenty-block area while dodging police.

The Cleaver Controversy

During the summer of 1968, there were riots on Telegraph Ave. The cause wasn't purely political but the basic issue was police harassment on Southside and an underlying spirit of rebellion. Going into the fall, people expected to see some kind of political confrontation. The spark was the decision of the regents limiting guest speakers to one appearance per quarter per class, which effectively stripped the credit from Social Analysis 139x. This was a student-initiated course on Racism in American society, featuring well-known Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver as the principal lecturer.

The initiators of the course had been careful to follow procedures laid down for such classes by the FSM. Thus the entire campus viewed the regents' action as one of political suppression, and took sides according to whether they approved or disapproved. After weeks of meetings, rallies and negotiations, the students in the class, most of whom were not radical, took the initiative. They held a sit-in in Sproul Hall at which about 120 were arrested, while hundreds more massed outside. Two days later another sit-in was held at Moses Hall.

The Moses Hall sit-in was organized by the

Governor Reagan declared a "state of extreme emergency" and placed control of the

That morning people woke up and found Berkeley filled with police and a fence going up



Berkeley History repeating itself: Police threaten citizens while standing in front of the history of Berkeley mural located at Haste and Telegraph. In the mural, James Rector, killed in the creation of People's park in 1969, is pictured wounded on a rooftop.

campus in the hands of Alameda County Sheriff Madigan. The administration and police began a campaign to crush the strike. Peaceful

around the park. A rally protesting the fence was quickly organized on Sproul Plaza. In the middle of the rally, police turned off the sound

education about ROTC and war research. On the April 15 Moratorium Day against the Vietnam war, Berkeley students attacked the Navy ROTC building. The university declared a state of emergency. Campus was still under a state of emergency when the media announced the invasion of Cambodia. Yale called for a national student strike over the Cambodian invasion and the strike spread even more when news came about national guard murders at Kent State, Jackson State and Augusta.

Berkeley students paralyzed the school with massive rioting the first week of May. Students went to their classes and demanded that the class discuss the Cambodian invasion and then disband. 15,000 attended a convocation at the Greek Theater and the regents, fearing more intensified riots, closed the university for a four-day weekend.

The Academic senate voted to abolish ROTC but the regents simply ignored the vote. A faculty proposal called the Woin proposal sought to "reconstitute" the university so students could take all classes pass/not pass and could get credit for anti-war work. Thousands of students participated.

In the fall of 1970 a War Crimes Committee (WCC) was formed by radicals to attack the university's role in the US war effort. Two hearings were held and attended by thousands and after the second, an angry crowd tried to march to right-wing atomic scientist Edward Teller's house.

In January 1971, the Educational Liberation Front was formed to protest the dismissal of four radical professors. In an ASUC referendum, 5000 out of 6000 students voted to rehire the professors. The regents ignored them.

In February, when American troops began an invasion of Laos to cut the Ho Chi Minh trail, WCC called a rally on Sproul Plaza and thousands showed up, the biggest gathering of the year. They marched to the Atomic Energy Commission building on Bancroft to protest the deployment of nuclear weapons in Thailand. After police provocation, skirmishes broke out and an AEC car was burned.

1972: Stop the Bombing

During the spring of 72, a coalitions of groups formed into the Campus Anti-Imperialist Coalition (CAIC) to oppose the continuing war in the face of Nixon's increase of the bombing of North Vietnam during Christmas. CAIC and other groups organized an April 22nd march of 30-40,000 people. They called for enactment of the Seven Points peace plan, which was proposed by the North Vietnamese.

When the demonstrators returned from San Francisco, a national student strike had been

ment on Southside and an underlying spirit of rebellion. Going into the fall, people expected to see some kind of political confrontation. The spark was the decision of the regents limiting guest speakers to one appearance per quarter per class, which effectively stripped the credit from Social Analysis 139x. This was a student-initiated course on Racism in American society, featuring well-known Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver as the principal lecturer.

The initiators of the course had been careful to follow procedures laid down for such classes by the FSM. Thus the entire campus viewed the regents' action as one of political suppression, and took sides according to whether they approved or disapproved. After weeks of meetings, rallies and negotiations, the students in the class, most of whom were not radical, took the initiative. They held a sit-in in Sproul Hall at which about 120 were arrested, while hundreds more massed outside. Two days later another sit-in was held at Moses Hall.

The Moses Hall sit-in was organized by the radicals, and unlike the first one, it involved barricades inside the hall and some property damage including the alleged destruction of one professor's research files. About 80 were arrested.

The administration seized on the property damage issue to divide the supporters of the class and the struggle dwindled after the sit-ins because of division over tactics, the burden of court and disciplinary proceedings, end of the quarter pressures and a lack of leadership.

The Third World Strike

The next quarter saw the Third World Strike at Berkeley. This greatly overshadowed the Cleaver struggle and any other struggle on campus up until that point. For the first time third world students on campus played a leading role in a major struggle. It was also the first time that different third world groups were able to unite among themselves and seek support from white students.

Three third world groups had been involved in separate smaller negotiations and confrontations with the administration for a year. Under the influence of the strike at San Francisco State, these Berkeley students formed the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) and put forward their demands, chief among them a Third World College with adequate funding, open admissions and financial aid for third



Berkeley History repeating itself: Police threaten citizens while standing in front of the history of Berkeley mural located at Haste and Telegraph. In the mural, James Rector, killed in the creation of People's park in 1969, is pictured wounded on a rooftop.

campus in the hands of Alameda County Sheriff Madigan. The administration and police began a campaign to crush the strike. Peaceful pickets were arrested and beaten in the basement of Sproul Hall. Leaders were arrested. All rallies and public meetings on the campus were banned. But the demonstrations got bigger and bigger. On campus, battles between police and students were fought with rocks, bottles, tear gas and clubs. Hundreds were injured or arrested.

After two months of strike, students were worn down and involved with court battles. A divisive debate about tactics had arisen. Under the circumstance, the TWLF decided to suspend the strike. They entered into negotiations with the administration over specifics of an Ethnic Studies program, which, while falling short of their demands, was a partial victory and created today's ethnic studies departments.

People's Park

With two huge struggles in as many quarters and little to show for them, students and people in Berkeley were frustrated and fought extra hard during the creation of People's Park. The site that is now People's Park was a dirt parking lot at the start of 69. The university had bought the property for new dorms. When it sat empty for some time and became an eyesore, community members decided to build a park on it.

Building the park was exciting for many of the hippies, street people and activists who participated. They were doing something for

around the park. A rally protesting the fence was quickly organized on Sproul Plaza. In the middle of the rally, police turned off the sound system. 6,000 people spontaneously began to march down Telegraph Ave. toward the park. They were met by 250 police with rifles and flack-jackets. Someone opened a fire hydrant. When the police moved into the crowd to shut off the hydrant, some rocks were thrown and the police retaliated by firing tear gas to disperse the crowd.

An afternoon of chaos and violence followed. Sheriff's deputies walked through the streets of Berkeley firing into crowds and at individuals with shotguns. At first they used birdshot but when that ran out, they switched to double-0 buckshot. 128 people were admitted to hospitals that day, mostly with gunshot wounds. James Rector dies of his wounds a few days later.

The day after the shootings, 3000 National Guard troops were sent to occupy Berkeley. A curfew was imposed and a ban on public assembly was put into force. Meetings on campus were broken up with tear gas.

But mass demonstrations continued. In one mass arrest, 482, including innocent bystanders and journalists from the establishment press, were arrested. Prisoners from that arrest reported extensive beatings at Santa Rita jail.

At a rally on Sproul plaza, troops surrounded the gathering, admitting people but preventing them from leaving. Then the troops put on gas

professors. The regents ignored them.

In February, when American troops began an invasion of Laos to cut the Ho Chi Minh trail, WCC called a rally on Sproul Plaza and thousands showed up, the biggest gathering of the year. They marched to the Atomic Energy Commission building on Bancroft to protest the deployment of nuclear weapons in Thailand. After police provocation, skirmishes broke out and an AEC car was burned.

1972: Stop the Bombing

During the spring of 72, a coalition of groups formed into the Campus Anti-Imperialist Coalition (CAIC) to oppose the continuing war in the face of Nixon's increase of the bombing of North Vietnam during Christmas. CAIC and other groups organized an April 22nd march of 30-40,000 people. They called for enactment of the Seven Points peace plan, which was proposed by the North Vietnamese.

When the demonstrators returned from San Francisco, a national student strike had been called. At Berkeley, construction workers had gone out on strike to protest administration efforts to break their union. Other campus unions joined the strike. The possibility of a campus wide strike, including both campus workers and students, was beginning to emerge.

At the same time, Chicano students held a sit-in at Boalt Law School in order to get more Chicano students admitted. Other Third World students were also fighting for greater representation in Boalt. With these events facing them, students held massive meetings, rallies and spirited marches, joined the workers on the picket lines and covered the campus with garbage, to be picked up later by scabs guarded by the police. Active students were banned from campus. The strike lasted for 83 days.

In Early May, Nixon announced the mining of North Vietnamese ports. The same night as his announcement, a hastily-called candlelight march in Ho Chi Minh Park, starting with only 200-300 people, grew to thousands as they marched through Berkeley. During the night, people tore down the fence around People's Park with their bare hands, a police car was overturned and burned and skirmishing with police lasted into the morning hours.

There were few mass actions from fall 1972 until spring 1973. During the summer of 1972 the April Coalition worked for the election of

Continued on Page 13

BERKELEY PEOPLE'S HIS/HERSTORY

Continued From Page 12

radicals and for three initiatives: rent control, the legalization of marijuana and the establishment of a Police Review Commission. One coalition member was elected to the city council and all three initiatives passed, although they were later overturned in the courts or watered down.

In the fall of 1972, the Black Student Union (BSU) mobilized against the absorption of the Black Studies Department into the regular academic College of Letters and Science. The department had been won as part of the Ethnic Studies Division during the Third World Strike. A BSU led boycott only lasted for a quarter and after the defeat, the chancellor also closed the Research Institute on Human Relations (among different races), which had also been gained in the Third World Strike.

During the school year, radical students from the Education Liberation Front formed alternative discussion sections for large social science classes. Members of the alternative sections would study together and challenge the professor's "apolitical education" and the whole content of the course during lecture.

Criminology School Closed

In the fall of 1973, struggle over the Criminology school was a major campus issue. The Crim school had began to move from liberal to radical at the end of the 60s. In 1971 students successfully struggled to democratize hiring, admissions and curriculum. By the early 70s, a majority of students in the department were radical or supportive of the radical viewpoint.

Although only two out of eleven professors were Marxists, the university saw the criminology school as dangerous and sought to eliminate those faculty members who were radical and ultimately eliminate the department entirely. In the fall of 1973, the Committee to Save the Crim School (CSCS) formed.

At first, CSCS attempted to put off a committee report on the department in order to give

federal officials with a plan to institute university affirmative action programs. The plan was also designed to recruit, admit and graduate Third World students.

The TWWC was also involved in the Left Alliance (LA), a coalition formed to seize power in the ASUC and Graduate Assembly. LA held power for 2 years doing significant work to get affirmative action as well as creating the Primer, a consumer publication with ratings of professors and classes.

In the fall of 1974, TWWC, ELF, LA and sociology professor Harry Edwards formed the October Coalition to oppose cutbacks in Ethnic Studies and affirmative action in the public schools and UC system.

In fall of 1975, students formed the Berkeley Feminist Alliance which continued to be active until at least 1983. BFA sponsored educational films and speakers and in the early 80s, participated in Take Back the Night marches.

During the fall of 1976, students organized for tenure reform in the face of Paul von Blum, Harry Edwards and several other Third World teachers being denied tenure. Also that fall, students organized to oppose the California Supreme Court decision in the Bakke case, in which the court ruled that an affirmative action program at UC Davis was reverse discrimination.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in the 1970's

In early 1977, as a response to the increased struggle in South Africa, Campuses United Against Apartheid (CUAA) formed to demand divestment of university holdings in companies doing business in South Africa.

Mass arrests at Santa Cruz and Stanford sparked demonstrations up and down the state including a sit-in at Berkeley. A discussion between students and regents about South Africa was scheduled in Wheeler auditorium. When only a few regents turned out to hear student comments, students started an occupation of Wheeler Hall.

senate later passed a bill mirroring the demands of the petition.

As 1983 began, four Chicano students were attacked and beaten by members of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Four days later hundreds of students marched in protest demanding the withdrawal of university recognition of the frat. Two days later, with no action yet taken, students occupied California Hall. The university later announced it would withdraw recognition of Beta Theta Pi for two years.

A week after this struggle, over 100 students and community members were arrested in a blockade of California hall, again over the issue of nuclear weapons involvement by UC.

Students plastered Sproul Hall with banners and signs and renamed it Biko Hall, after the murdered South African Black Consciousness Movement leader, Stephen Biko. The administration didn't move to bust the sit-in immediately and it grew steadily. After UPC officially joined the action on April 15, chancellor Heyman threatened arrests. 350 slept out that night and at 4:30 am, UC police started arrests.

Police arrested over 160 protesters and it took so long that the bust was still going on when students arrived on campus for their 8 am classes. Students were angered at the violence of the police. That day 5,000 gathered to hear FSM leader Mario Savio speak in support of the



...tion member was elected to the city council and all three initiatives passes, although they were later overturned in the courts or watered down.

In the fall of 1972, the Black Student Union (BSU) mobilized against the absorption of the Black Studies Department into the regular academic College of Letters and Science. The department had been won as part of the Ethnic Studies Division during the Third World Strike. A BSU led boycott only lasted for a quarter and after the defeat, the chancellor also closed the Research Institute on Human Relations (among different races), which had also been gained in the Third World Strike.

During the school year, radical students from the Education Liberation Front formed alternative discussion sections for large social science classes. Members of the alternative sections would study together and challenge the professor's "apolitical education" and the whole content of the course during lecture.

Criminology School Closed

In the fall of 1973, struggle over the Criminology school was a major campus issue. The Crim school had began to move from liberal to radical at the end of the 60s. In 1971 students successfully struggled to democratize hiring, admissions and curriculum. By the early 70s, a majority of students in the department were radical or supportive of the radical viewpoint.

Although only two out of eleven professors were Marxists, the university saw the criminology school as dangerous and sought to eliminate those faculty members who were radical and ultimately eliminate the department entirely. In the fall of 1973, the Committee to Save the Crim School (CSCS) formed.

At first, CSCS attempted to put off a committee report on the department in order to give time for student mobilization. That fall 88 percent of students voted to keep the school in a ASUC election. In January, the faculty review committee's report was sent to Chancellor Bowker. He sent it back for rewriting because he didn't agree with its conclusion. Two weeks later he finally got what he wanted. They recommended the closure of the school.

In May it became clear that the Chancellor was waiting until summer to announce his decision on the report to a studentless Berkeley. Students occupied the Crim school to demand that Bowker announce his decision before the end of school. Thousands supported the takeover and demonstrated throughout the week. When the Chancellor finally announced the closure of the school, students occupied it again. The CSCS ended its campaign with a series of Popular Tribunals at which the Gallo Brothers, the California Department of Corrections and

Alliance (LA), a coalition formed to seize power in the ASUC and Graduate Assembly. LA held power for 2 years doing significant work to get affirmative action as well as creating the Primer, a consumer publication with ratings of professors and classes.

In the fall of 1974, TWWC, ELF, LA and sociology professor Harry Edwards formed the October Coalition to oppose cutbacks in Ethnic Studies and affirmative action in the public schools and UC system.

In fall of 1975, students formed the Berkeley Feminist Alliance which continued to be active until at least 1983. BFA sponsored educational films and speakers and in the early 80s, participated in Take Back the Night marches.

During the fall of 1976, students organized for tenure reform in the face of Paul von Blum, Harry Edwards and several other Third World teachers being denied tenure. Also that fall, students organized to oppose the California Supreme Court decision in the Bakke case, in which the court ruled that an affirmative action program at UC Davis was reverse discrimination.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in the 1970's

In early 1977, as a response to the increased struggle in South Africa, Campuses United Against Apartheid (CUAA) formed to demand divestment of university holdings in companies doing business in South Africa.

Mass arrests at Santa Cruz and Stanford sparked demonstrations up and down the state including a sit-in at Berkeley. A discussion between students and regents about South Africa was scheduled in Wheeler auditorium. When only a few regents turned out to hear student comments, students started an occupation of Wheeler Hall.

In 1978, 10,000 petition signatures were collected demanding that the UC system hold a hearing on their investments by May 5. When there was no response, sit-ins were held at the LA regents meeting and at 5 campuses.

During the spring of 1979, on charter day, 1500 people protested on Sproul Plaza against UC involvement in nuclear weapons research at Livermore and Los Alamos. Protestors marched to the Campanile and held a die-in while a few people blockaded themselves at the top of the building.

Activism in the 1980's

In January of 1980, several days before President Carter announced a return to registration for the draft, almost 100 people spontaneously sat down around a US Marine recruiting table on Sproul Plaza. After the announcement, about 2000 people rallied on

classes. Students were angered at the violence of the police. That day 5,000 gathered to hear FSM leader Mario Savio speak in support of the

blockade of California hall, again over the issue of nuclear weapons involvement by UC.



Jeremy Warren

UC Police protect a pile of televisions from modern-day luddites during a TV smashing, held annually since the mid-80s.

February saw a speech by then US Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick. Students Against Intervention in El Salvador (SAINTES) organized protesters inside the lecture hall. When Kirkpatrick appeared on stage she was greeted

"Blko 160+." Organizers of the rally called for a student strike the following day and that night over 600 people slept on the steps.

After the 80 percent effective student strike and another 5,000+ rally the following day, the

time for student mobilization. That fall 88 percent of students voted to keep the school in a ASUC election. In January, the faculty review committee's report was sent to Chancellor Bowker. He sent it back for rewriting because he didn't agree with its conclusion. Two weeks later he finally got what he wanted. They recommended the closure of the school.

In May it became clear that the Chancellor was waiting until summer to announce his decision on the report to a studentless Berkeley. Students occupied the Crim school to demand that Bowker announce his decision before the end of school. Thousands supported the takeover and demonstrated throughout the week. When the Chancellor finally announced the closure of the school, students occupied it again. The CSCS ended its campaign with a series of Popular Tribunals at which the Gallo Brothers, the California Department of Corrections and the Capitalist system were tried and convicted of crimes against the people.

1974-76: Third World Struggles

During winter quarter in 1974, the Third World and Women's Council (TWWC) initiated a series of forums, demonstrations, press conferences and lobbying of university, state and

federal government. In 1978, 10,000 petition signatures were collected demanding that the UC system hold a hearing on their investments by May 5. When there was no response, sit-ins were held at the LA regents meeting and at 5 campuses.

During the spring of 1979, on charter day, 1500 people protested on Sproul Plaza against UC involvement in nuclear weapons research at Livermore and Los Alamos. Protestors marched to the Campanile and held a die-in while a few people blockaded themselves at the top of the building.

Activism in the 1980's

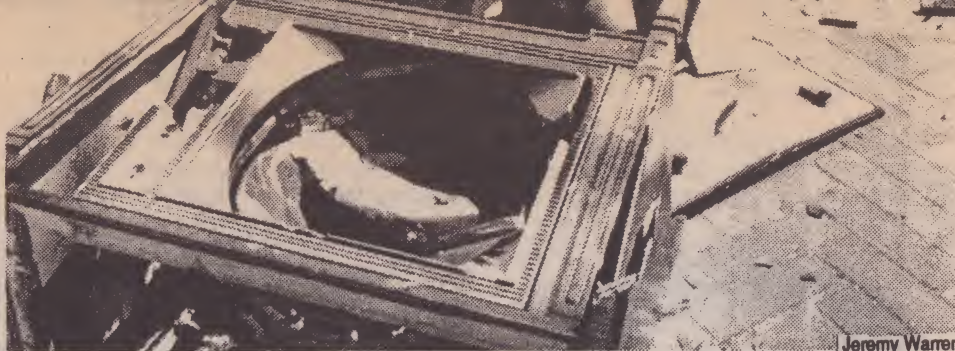
In January of 1980, several days before President Carter announced a return to registration for the draft, almost 100 people spontaneously sat down around a US Marine recruiting table on Sproul Plaza. After the announcement, about 2000 people rallied on Sproul Plaza against registration.

Later in that year when the university put asphalt over the free parking lot at People's Park to turn it into a fee parking lot, students and others occupied the ground and began to rip up the pavement. After a week of confrontations between students and police, the university let the issue drop and the pavement was used to build the garden at the west end of the park.

Early 1981 saw 1500 attend a symposium on El Salvador which led to a 5000 strong march the next day protesting US intervention in El Salvador. Students voted on referendums on several UC campuses opposing UC involvement in nuclear weapons labs.

The nuclear arms issue continued to gain importance nationally during the early 80s. In early 1982, 174 people were arrested in the first blockade of the Livermore labs which are run by the University of California and are a major nuclear weapons research and design facility. Another 100 people were arrested that spring in various actions around the labs. On June 21st, 1300 were arrested in another huge protest at Livermore.

In spring of 1982, the Berkeley Feminist Alliance collected hundreds of signatures on petitions demanding the administration take steps to prevent rape on campus. These steps included better lighting, self-defense classes and increased hours for the university escort service. The campaign was in response to 3 rapes of students that spring. The ASUC



Jeremy Warren

UC Police protect a pile of televisions from modern-day luddites during a TV smashing, held annually since the mid-80s.

February saw a speech by then US Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick. Students Against Intervention in El Salvador (SAINTES) organized protesters inside the lecture hall. When Kirkpatrick appeared on stage she was greeted with boos and rhythmic chants of "FMLN." Many in the audience joined in this greeting. After 15 minutes the moderator tried to evict a particularly vocal woman, thereby interrupting the speech. A large portion of the crowd began to chant "US out of El Salvador," and Kirkpatrick, visibly upset and angry, left the stage.

In June over a thousand people were arrested at Livermore lab in a protest against the nuclear labs. They were held in circus tents because there wasn't space for them in jails. They spent 10 days in the tents before an agreement was reached.

The Sproul Sit-In

In 1984, the United People of Color (UPC) and the Campaign Against Apartheid (CAA) allied with each other in the UC Divestment Coalition. They demanded that the university divest the then \$1.8 billion it had invested in South Africa. On October 11, after several educational forums by UPC, the coalition sponsored a march for divestment.

On April 4, students at Columbia blockaded their administration building, inspiring talk of similar actions across the US. A week later, UPC held a rally in support of the Columbia action, and half-way through the rally, about 75 people went up on the steps and blockaded Sproul Hall. The action was controversial since CAA had assured UPC that they would wait until things were better planned before holding a sit-in, and many of those who took over the steps were involved in CAA.

"Biko 160+." Organizers of the rally called for a student strike the following day and that night over 600 people slept on the steps.

After the 80 percent effective student strike and another 5,000+ rally the following day, the administration agreed to hold a regents' forum on apartheid. The sit-in continued and on April 24, the day of the regents' forum, 50 percent boycotted classes and 7,500 jammed Harmon Gym for the forum. On May 2, UPC organized a sunrise shutdown of University Hall at which 112 were arrested for blockading the doors. The next week, 13,000 went to see Desmond Tutu speak in the Greek theater.

On the last two days of exams, the UC Regents held a meeting at the Lawrence Hall of Science, atop Centennial Drive, while surrounded by 600 police. 2500 marched up the hill to demand a decision instead of more stalling. A planned blockade was prevented and the meeting produced nothing.

The Shantytowns

When school started in the spring of 1985, apartheid was still a big issue. In November, CAA held a torchlight march through the streets of Berkeley. The next day UPC occupied Sproul Hall all day and held a teach in about racism at home and abroad. Several hundred participated and in the evening, 140 were arrested for failure to leave the building.

At the end of March, CAA and UPC achieved a tenuous alliance to set up a shantytown together in front of California Hall. Although the tensions between the groups over tactics had increased rather than declined, both groups saw the need to work together in the face of the regents' continued intransigence. After 4,000

Continued on Page 14



His/Her story of Berkeley

Continued From Page 13

rallied in Sproul Plaza, students marched to California Hall and built a couple dozen shanties. After midnight police brutally arrested 60 protestors who had surrounded the shanties.

Two days later, after the university had issued orders banning leading organizers from campus and sought an injunction banning all protest on campus, several thousand rallied and marched to the edge of campus where banned protestors joined the crowd and marched onto campus. More shanties were constructed.

Over 1000 people remained at the shantytown shortly after midnight when over 250 police from 16 police departments attacked. Police arrested people who stayed with the shanties while other protestors built barricades to block the police busses from leaving the campus before classes started in the morning.

Tension was high that night and at 7 am, after the police had finished arresting all they could arrest, they geared up to get the arrestees off campus before 8 a.m. Protestors were determined to delay the police as much as possible so that their fellow students could see what the university had done during the night.

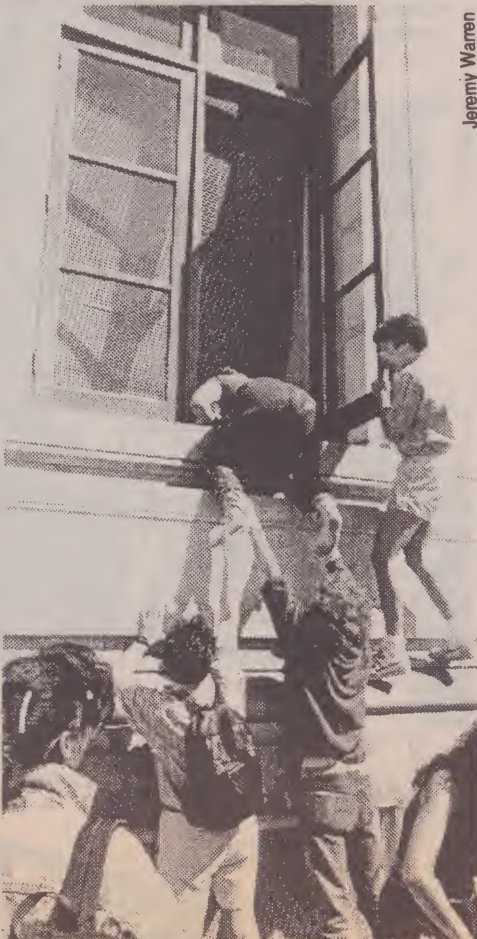
The police removed the barricades and then clubbed hundreds, aiming for kneecaps and heads. Over a hundred protestors went to the hospital that morning. Some protestors responded by throwing rocks back at the police. The police managed to get the arrestees off the campus just before 8 a.m.

The level of confrontation and violence that erupted was totally unexpected. The atmosphere created was so charged that conflicts between groups were impossible to iron out. CAA wanted to go right back and build a third Shantytown. UPC and other groups wanted to change the tone and try different tactics. Chancellor Heyman threatened to declare a State of Emergency and turn the campus over to the Alameda Sheriff's department if a third shantytown went up.

UPC held several human blockades of Cali-

organization, capable of tackling issues facing women daily, after a string of humiliating experiences of continued sexism within the organizations.

WoLF became widely known in the fall of 1986 when it acted in support of a young woman who had been gang-raped by four football players. The university actually protected



Students climb through a window to occupy California Hall during a diversity protest in 1990.

In February of 1989, students and community member occupied a 150 foot tall construction crane in order to stop construction on the Northwest Animal (research) Facility. The occupation lasted for a week.

Diversity and Ethnic Studies

After the end of the anti-apartheid movement, Third World student groups focused considerable energy on the establishment of an ethnic studies requirement at Berkeley. They organized countless rallies and lobbied members of the faculty, who had the power to vote on the issue. Eventually in the spring of 1989, after years of work, the faculty senate voted for such a requirement.

Also during the spring, Students United for Diversity, a coalition between the various Third World student groups, organized protests to demand more diversity in the faculty at Berkeley. The group particularly targeted the Poly Sci department, which has only 3 women and only one person of color out of 40 faculty members. Several rallies as well as an occupation of Poly Sci, in which 32 students were arrested, were organized.

A different group focusing on faculty diversity at Boalt Hall law school organized a national law student strike. At Berkeley, 90 percent of law students struck and several students occupied the administration offices and were arrested.

Other activists organized events to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the creation of People's Park and to save it from destruction under a new university Long Range Development Plan. People organized concerts at the park and went to public meetings. On May 19, the anniversary of the death of James Rector in the riots that created the park, a torchlight march turned into a wild riot on Telegraph Ave. Many stores on the avenue were looted when the police, totally outnumbered by the crowd, were pushed off the Avenue for several hours.

In the fall of 1989, a woman was raped and thrown out of a third story window at a student Co-op. The feminist community split on the issue because the rapist was black. Some argued that particular attention was paid to the rape because of the racial aspect, pointing out that a recent rape committed by a white athlete received much less attention. They recalled the historical myth of the black rapist. Others argued that the rape was extremely brutal regardless of the racial component. Emotional and heated discussions between the two viewpoints took place.

Barrington Hall

Also during the fall, with the war on drugs in full swing, students held a smoke-in on Sproul Plaza that attracted 2000, the largest event of the semester. Barrington Hall, a student co-op that helped organize the smoke-in and that had long provided a haven for activists and organizing efforts (the first issue of this newspaper was published there) was threatened with closure from a vote within the co-op system. There had been several other votes over the years to try to close Barrington and in November, the referendum passed.

After the vote, residents took legal action to remain in their home and started to squat the building. There had been irregularities in the vote, including involvement on the part of staff who were supposed to be neutral parties. Suppression of the house's political, counter-cultural and drug culture seemed the real issue in the closure of the hall. Finally in March, a poetry reading was declared illegal by police who cleared the building by force. A crowd developed which built fires and resisted the police. Finally police attacked, badly beating and arrested many residents and bystanders and trashing the house. Eventually, the house was sold to a private landlord.

Also during the spring of 1990, student protests demanding a more racially and sexually diverse faculty continued. Students occupied the chancellor's office in California Hall. After a long educational effort, the United Front, a coalition of groups, called a two day strike for April 19 and 20. Pickets were set up around campus and many classes moved off campus or were sparsely attended. Earlier in the school year, the first issue of Smell This was published, reflecting the increasing self-awareness and organization of women of color.

California Hall and built a couple dozen shanties. After midnight police brutally arrested 60 protestors who had surrounded the shanties.

Two days later, after the university had issued orders banning leading organizers from campus and sought an injunction banning all protest on campus, several thousand rallied and marched to the edge of campus where banned protesters joined the crowd and marched onto campus. More shanties were constructed.

Over 1000 people remained at the shantytown shortly after midnight when over 250 police from 16 police departments attacked. Police arrested people who stayed with the shanties while other protestors built barricades to block the police busses from leaving the campus before classes started in the morning.

Tension was high that night and at 7 a.m., after the police had finished arresting all they could arrest, they geared up to get the arrestees off campus before 8 a.m. Protestors were determined to delay the police as much as possible so that their fellow students could see what the university had done during the night.

The police removed the barricades and then clubbed hundreds, aiming for kneecaps and heads. Over a hundred protestors went to the hospital that morning. Some protestors responded by throwing rocks back at the police. The police managed to get the arrestees off the campus just before 8 a.m.

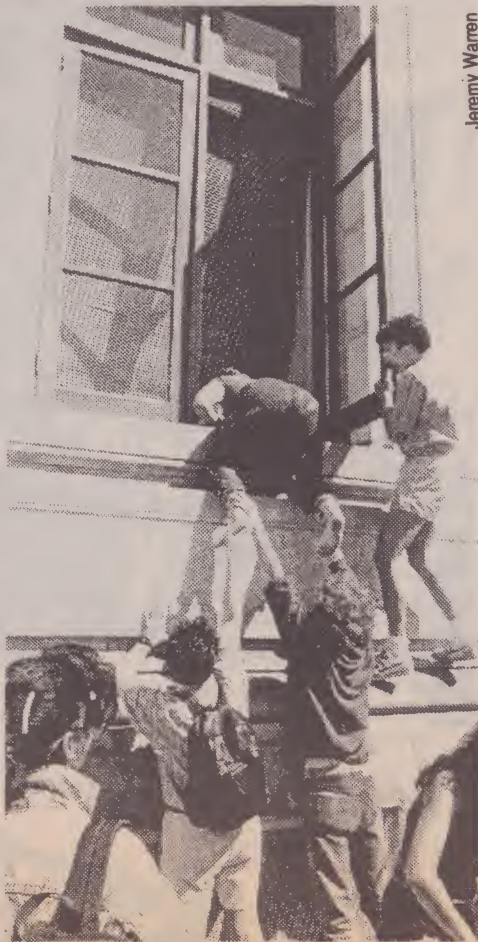
The level of confrontation and violence that erupted was totally unexpected. The atmosphere created was so charged that conflicts between groups were impossible to iron out. CAA wanted to go right back and build a third Shantytown. UPC and other groups wanted to change the tone and try different tactics. Chancellor Heyman threatened to declare a State of Emergency and turn the campus over to the Alameda Sheriff's department if a third shantytown went up.

UPC held several human blockades of California Hall in the weeks after the shantytown riot and after several weeks of confusion, a third shantytown was built by CAA, but with a week to go before exams, there was not mass support.

Although the spring of 1986 ended with the anti-apartheid movement in a mess, the regents realized it would be back if they continued their resistance to divestment. That June, the re-

periences of continued sexism within the organizations.

WoLF became widely known in the fall of 1986 when it acted in support of a young woman who had been gang-raped by four football players. The university actually protected



Students climb through a window to occupy California Hall during a diversity protest in 1990.

the football players, while the victim was so traumatized that she dropped out of her first semester at UCB. WoLF sponsored emotional rallies that included speak-outs and testimonies.

Other WoLF actions include two Take Back the Night marches to protest the virtual curfew imposed on women due to the fear of rape.

During the Spring of 1988 the African Student Association organized a sit-in at the UC housing office to protest the racial harassment of a black woman in one of the dorms and the general climate of racism in the housing system and on campus. 19 students were cited by the police.

CAA organized various educational events to expose the university's sham divestment from South Africa. On March 9, it organized a

construction crane in order to stop construction on the Northwest Animal (research) Facility. The occupation lasted for a week.

Diversity and Ethnic Studies

After the end of the anti-apartheid movement, Third World student groups focused considerable energy on the establishment of an ethnic studies requirement at Berkeley. They organized countless rallies and lobbied members of the faculty, who had the power to vote on the issue. Eventually in the spring of 1989, after years of work, the faculty senate voted for such a requirement.

Also during the spring, Students United for Diversity, a coalition between the various Third World student groups, organized protests to demand more diversity in the faculty at Berkeley. The group particularly targeted the Poly Sci department, which has only 3 women and only one person of color out of 40 faculty members. Several rallies as well as an occupation of Poly Sci, in which 32 students were arrested, were organized.

A different group focusing on faculty diversity at Boalt Hall law school organized a national law student strike. At Berkeley, 90 percent of law students struck and several students occupied the administration offices and were arrested.

Other activists organized events to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the creation of People's Park and to save it from destruction under a new university Long Range Development Plan. People organized concerts at the park and went to public meetings. On May 19, the anniversary of the death of James Rector in the riots that created the park, a torchlight march turned into a wild riot on Telegraph Ave. Many stores on the avenue were looted when the police, totally outnumbered by the crowd, were pushed off the Avenue for several hours.

Feminist Awareness

After years of conservative, Reagan appointments to the Supreme Court, the 1973 ruling that made abortion legal looked in danger. Retain Our Reproductive Rights (RORR), a pro-choice group on campus organized counter-demonstrations against so-called "operation rescue," an anti-abortion group that blockaded abortion clinics and tried to intimidate pregnant women. In spring of 1989 they also began a 50 day, 24-hour vigil on Sproul plaza in favor of a women's right to an abortion.

The spring saw publication of the first issue of Broad Topics, Writings by Women, a journal of women's poetry and prose that grew out of the Feminist Student Union (FSU). Multi/

brutal rape and the racial component. Emotional and heated discussions between the two viewpoints took place.

Barrington Hall

Also during the fall, with the war on drugs in full swing, students held a smoke-in on Sproul Plaza that attracted 2000, the largest event of the semester. Barrington Hall, a student co-op that helped organize the smoke-in and that had long provided a haven for activists and organizing efforts (the first issue of this newspaper was published there) was threatened with closure from a vote within the co-op system. There had been several other votes over the years to try to close Barrington and in November, the referendum passed.

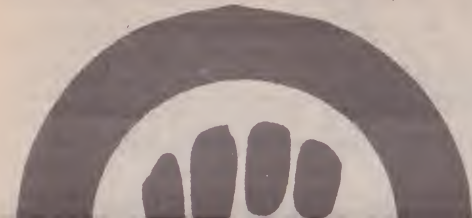
After the vote, residents took legal action to remain in their home and started to squat the building. There had been irregularities in the vote, including involvement on the part of staff who were supposed to be neutral parties. Suppression of the house's political, counter-cultural and drug culture seemed the real issue in the closure of the hall. Finally in March, a poetry reading was declared illegal by police who cleared the building by force. A crowd developed which built fires and resisted the police. Finally police attacked, badly beating and arrested many residents and bystanders and trashing the house. Eventually, the house was sold to a private landlord.

Also during the spring of 1990, student protests demanding a more racially and sexually diverse faculty continued. Students occupied the chancellor's office in California Hall. After a long educational effort, the United Front, a coalition of groups, called a two day strike for April 19 and 20. Pickets were set up around campus and many classes moved off campus or were sparsely attended. Earlier in the school year, the first issue of Smell This was published, reflecting the increasing self-awareness and organization of women of color.

Organizing around the defense of People's Park expanded to include opposition to police harassment on Southside. Homeless people in particular seemed targeted for removal. Educational efforts combined with the establishment of Copwatch, a group which monitored police harassment and helped people fight police abuse.

The PC Police

During the fall of 1990, students shut down a lecture by anthropology Professor Sarich charging that his course was racist and homophobic. The demonstrators turned the class into a debate. The action was nationally criticized on grounds that the demonstrators represented a "PC police" aimed at limiting



Jeremy Warren

formia Hall in the weeks after the shantytown riot and after several weeks of confusion, a third shantytown was built by CAA, but with a week to go before exams, there was not mass support.

Although the spring of 1986 ended with the anti-apartheid movement in a mess, the regents realized it would be back if they continued their resistance to divestment. That June, the re-



gents voted to divest \$3.1 billion of investments in companies with South Africa ties. Unfortunately, it was a sham and their investments continued to increase, but this wasn't discovered until the movement had dissipated.

Women Get Organized

Women began to organize during the height of the sit-in and throughout the anti-apartheid movement because they felt they didn't have a significant voice in decision making, although their numbers equalled those of the men involved. They organized Women Against Oppression to create a forum for women to discuss the sexism occurring within the student movement and as a base for organizing women's actions within the anti-apartheid movement.

The group dissolved in the fall of 1985 after the sit-in, but the Women's Liberation Front (WoLF) formed in early 1986. Originally intended as a women's caucus of CAA and Students Against Intervention in Central America (SAICA), WoLF formally broke away as an independent

the football players, while the victim was so traumatized that she dropped out of her first semester at UCB. WoLF sponsored emotional rallies that included speak-outs and testimonies.

Other WoLF actions include two Take Back the Night marches to protest the virtual curfew imposed on women due to the fear of rape.

During the Spring of 1988 the African Student Association organized a sit-in at the UC housing office to protest the racial harassment of a black woman in one of the dorms and the general climate of racism in the housing system and on campus. 19 students were cited by the police.

CAA organized various educational events to expose the university's sham divestment from South Africa. On March 9, it organized a torchlight march. About 500 people marched. After the march, students and homeless activists stormed and occupied the Haste Street house.

The Haste St. House

The university owned house had been vacant for 8 years. Activists condemned the existence of vacant property while thousands in Berkeley were homeless. They favored direct action to reclaim housing and empower the homeless instead of more government bureaucracy and programs to buy them off and make them docile. Over the week after the takeover, people worked to clean, fix up and organize the house and build political support outside. This newspaper established offices on the third floor.

Exactly a week after the occupation started, about 80 police officers evicted the squatters and took back the house. The streets around the house were filled with demonstrators all day after the eviction. By the next morning, the university had torn the building to the ground, claiming it had to destroy it in order to "save" it from the squatters.

The day police took back the house, news broke that President Reagan was sending 3200 troops to Honduras, a move many thought was a preparation for an invasion of Nicaragua. Berkeley students still stinging from police action on the Haste St. house instantly mobilized to oppose the deployment of troops. There were protests on campus and in Berkeley including an occupation of Sproul Hall. Many students also went to San Francisco and participated in nightly marches which included from 1000 to 7000 people. After a week of local and national protest, Reagan backed down and withdrew the troops.

Feminist Awareness

After years of conservative, Reagan appointments to the Supreme Court, the 1973 ruling that made abortion legal looked in danger. Retain Our Reproductive Rights (RORR), a pro-choice group on campus organized counter-demonstrations against so-called "operation rescue," an anti-abortion group that blockaded abortion clinics and tried to intimidate pregnant women. In spring of 1989 they also began a 50 day, 24-hour vigil on Sproul plaza in favor of a women's right to an abortion.

The spring saw publication of the first issue of Broad Topics, Writings by Women, a journal of women's poetry and prose that grew out of the Feminist Student Union (FSU). Multi/Multi, the Multi-Cultural/Multi-Racial Women's Coalition, also provided a forum for women's discussion and empowerment.

Organizing around the defense of People's Park expanded to include opposition to police harassment on Southside. Homeless people in particular seemed targeted for removal. Educational efforts combined with the establishment of Copwatch, a group which monitored police harassment and helped people fight police abuse.

The PC Police

During the fall of 1990, students shut down a lecture by anthropology Professor Sarich charging that his course was racist and homophobic. The demonstrators turned the class into a debate. The action was nationally criticized on grounds that the demonstrators represented a "PC police" aimed at limiting academic freedom.

After a decade of Reagan's America, those
Continued on Page 15



Police attack supporters of Barrington Hall co-op during rioting there in 1990.

Jeremy Warren

Animal Research

continued from page 6

squirrels and voles, which endured pinealectomy and masculinization, respectively, before being killed. Zucker received \$364,590 in 1985 alone.

Richard Van Sluyters sews kittens' eyes shut, often causing blindness and inserts microelectrodes in their brains. After the experiments, the cats are killed. Van Sluyters has been conducting these experiments for over ten years.

Is this research applicable to human beings? Not even the researchers would make that claim, preferring to label their endeavors "basic research," a vague category that most often seeks to justify an experiment's lack of application to practical situations.

The University of California, of course, profits from animal research. Panicked by increasing public awareness of its billion dollar animal research industry, UC has undertaken a massive spending campaign to conceal its greedy motives with the lie that animals experimentation is responsible for human health, whereas in fact, humans have been plagued since the advent of animal testing by the disasters which inevitably follow a science that determines experimental results for rats and other non human animals.

Take, for example, the case of Thalidomide, guaranteed safe during pregnancy for mother and child. The tranquilizer entered the market after three years of extensive animal testing. Eventually, worldwide deformities at birth occurred and were irrefutably traced back to Thalidomide. When the manufacturer, Chemi Grünenthal, was brought to trial, he was acquitted after numerous well known medical authorities testified that animal tests could *never be conclusive for human beings*.

Even the most touted "triumph" for animal research, the Salk polio vaccine, illustrates a failure of animal experimentation. First, the Salk vaccine was introduced at a time when the incidence of

time before it had to be replaced by the Sabin vaccine, because the former was considered dangerous. The Sabin vaccine, in turn, was determined to be a cancer-causing substance because it had been developed on monkey kidneys which normally contain the SV-40 virus, which is unnatural and cancerogenic in humans. Finally, an entirely harmless vaccine was developed by Dr. Lenoard Hayflick, formerly of Stanford, from human tissues.

For the 88/89 fiscal year, UC paid \$130,000 in dues to the California Biomedical Research Association (CBRA), \$20,000 of which came directly from UC Berkeley, in order to "provide ongoing public education about the need to use animals in research," according to UCSF chancellor and CBRA organizer Julius Krevans, MD. CBRA's two main goals are to indoctrinate the public with misconceptions about the necessity of animal research and to infiltrate the animal rights movement.

CBRA's UC-financed propaganda includes the dissemination of misinformation in public schools, such as the placement of "curriculum materials" in school libraries, the hiring of rehearsed public speakers and the production of a monthly-airing cable TV show titled in the deceptive spirit of the show, "Health and Research."

CBRA's intelligence activities include monitoring "publications, plans and activities of animal rights organizations" and providing "crises/controversy management assistance" to targets of animal rights activism.

CBRA has also financed the establishment of organizations bent on preserving the future of careers in animal research, such as the UC Berkeley based Coalition for Animals and Animal Research (CFAAR).

So why is the University of California misinforming people about the necessity of animal research? Because vivisection is a money-making industry that plays on

nukes...

continued from page 6

ROTC has been in contention on campus for decades. The basic arguments are as follows. ROTC is a service to the defense of democracy; it provides financial support and career opportunities to those students who want it; it is better to have a well educated officer corps in the military establishment; ROTC officers who have come from "Berkeley" are going to be an important "liberal" influence in the armed services. Counter to this is the fact that ROTC faculty are appointed by the DOD, that the curriculum is likewise determined by the DOD, that the program is more indoctrination than education, that obedience and conformity is the essence of a military career. For these reasons the Academic Senate at Berkeley voted to remove all academic credit from the ROTC program in 1970. The regents of the University, however, overrode the faculty and maintain ROTC on campus under administrative auspices. In the mid-80s an unknown arsonist burned down the ROTC building which had to be reconstructed. Recently some other universities demanded an end to the DoD's anti-gay discrimination policies as a condition to continuing ROTC presence on their campuses. Berkeley's Chancellor has joined the call on this particular issue.

4. SUPPORT THE STUDY OF ALTERNATIVES TO WAR: FUND PACS.

What educational programs are there for studying alternatives to militarism and other forms of violence in our society? The Peace and Conflict Studies program at Berkeley provides a stimulating curriculum, and it also demonstrates the existing priorities of this institution: not one faculty position in this program is

5. STUDENTS ESPECIALLY IN AREAS THAT HAVE POTENTIAL MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MUST BE WELL INFORMED ABOUT THESE ASPECTS OF THE JOB MARKET; AND STUDY OF THE CONCEPTS OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BECOME A REGULAR PART OF THE CURRICULUM.

The training of students in selected areas of science and engineering is a high priority for the DoD. Most of the money provided in research grants to the campus goes to supporting graduate students who work under the direction of the professors given the funding. Even though most of the this campus research and training is open, basic research with no particular weapons application spoken of, the payoff for the Pentagon comes when these highly skilled and specialized students seek employment outside academia. Consider this statement from Congressional testimony by the president of the Association of American Universities: "If they [graduate students] are engaged early in work that is intellectually stimulating to them and that has some promise for the future and is supported by the DoD, it seems to me you are well on the way to having them hooked in to that enterprise for a long time." The job market for certain areas of science and technology- most notably physics, electrical engineering and computer science, mechanical engineering- offers some rude shocks for recent graduates who do not wish to work on weapons projects. The military aspect of such a career is a life-shaping reality that is usually kept hidden from students during their undergraduate studies. This is a serious failure of our educational program: the university should not turn out scientists and engineers as fodder for the weapons industry.

by increasing public awareness of its billion dollar animal research industry, UC has undertaken a massive spending campaign to conceal its greedy motives with the lie that animals experimentation is responsible for human health, whereas in fact, humans have been plagued since the advent of animal testing by the disasters which inevitably follow a science that determines experimental results for rats and other non human animals.

Take, for example, the case of Thalidomide, guaranteed safe during pregnancy for mother and child. The tranquilizer entered the market after three years of extensive animal testing. Eventually, worldwide deformities at birth occurred and were irrefutably traced back to Thalidomide. When the manufacturer, Chemi Grünenthal, was brought to trial, he was acquitted after numerous well known medical authorities testified that animal tests could *never be conclusive for human beings*.

Even the most touted "triumph" for animal research, the Salk polio vaccine, illustrates a failure of animal experimentation. First, the Salk vaccine was introduced at a time when the incidence of polio had already reduced naturally. The vaccine was administered only for a short

to indoctrinate the public with misconceptions about the necessity of animal research and to infiltrate the animal rights movement.

CBRA's UC-financed propaganda includes the dissemination of misinformation in public schools, such as the placement of "curriculum materials" in school libraries, the hiring of rehearsed public speakers and the production of a monthly-airing cable TV show titled in the deceptive spirit of the show, "Health and Research."

CBRA's intelligence activities include monitoring "publications, plans and activities of animal rights organizations" and providing "crises/controversy management assistance" to targets of animal rights activism.

CBRA has also financed the establishment of organizations bent on preserving the future of careers in animal research, such as the UC Berkeley based Coalition for Animals and Animal Research (CFAAR).

So why is the University of California misinforming people about the necessity of animal research? Because vivisection is a money-making industry that plays on human fear of disease and death in order to turn a profit.

DOD, that the curriculum is likewise determined by the DOD, that the program is more indoctrination than education, that obedience and conformity is the essence of a military career. For these reasons the Academic Senate at Berkeley voted to remove all academic credit from the ROTC program in 1970. The regents of the University, however, overrode the faculty and maintain ROTC on campus under administrative auspices. In the mid-80s an unknown arsonist burned down the ROTC building which had to be reconstructed. Recently some other universities demanded an end to the DoD's anti-gay discrimination policies as a condition to continuing ROTC presence on their campuses. Berkeley's Chancellor has joined the call on this particular issue.

4. SUPPORT THE STUDY OF ALTERNATIVES TO WAR: FUND PACS.

What educational programs are there for studying alternatives to militarism and other forms of violence in our society? The Peace and Conflict Studies program at Berkeley provides a stimulating curriculum, and it also demonstrates the existing priorities of this institution: not one faculty position in this program is given regular funding.

work under the direction of the professors given the funding. Even though most of the this campus research and training is open, basic research with no particular weapons application spoken of, the payoff for the Pentagon comes when these highly skilled and specialized students seek employment outside academia. Consider this statement from Congressional testimony by the president of the Association of American Universities: "If they [graduate students] are engaged early in work that is intellectually stimulating to them and that has some promise for the future and is supported by the DoD, it seems to me you are well on the way to having them hooked in to that enterprise for a long time." The job market for certain areas of science and technology- most notably physics, electrical engineering and computer science, mechanical engineering- offers some rude shocks for recent graduates who do not wish to work on weapons projects. The military aspect of such a career is a life-shaping reality that is usually kept hidden from students during their undergraduate studies. This is a serious failure of our educational program: the university should not turn out scientists and engineers as fodder for the weapons industry.

CHRONOLOGY

continued from page 9

treat the man who lay wounded behind police lines. After medics reached the man, he was taken toward an ambulance on a stretcher. A group of eight who carried the stretcher with the injured man to the police compound were first told that the ambulance stationed there was only for police and then after placing him down were beaten by club-swinging police.

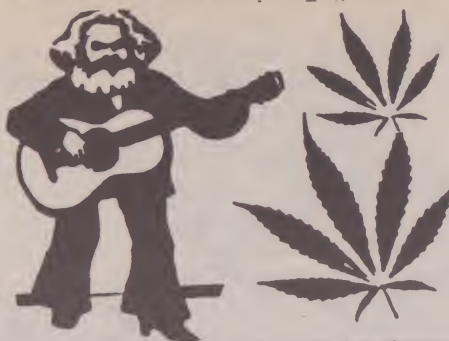
At about 3pm a group of people started gardening in the Berkeley Inn lot, but police arrived and started to confiscate the gardening tools. The ensuing argument resulted in a larger crowd and a group of 75 decided to march. The group cut to Shattuck and went by Civic Center, growing in numbers along the way. Re-

turning to Shattuck, the group was ambushed by four Berkeley police cars, and fifteen police rushed into the scattered front of the crowd, selected a target and chased him out of sight. As the group returned to People's Park, police shoved arm-linked marchers.

At the 5pm meeting demonstrators agreed to meet at Center and Shattuck for a march. This march went down Shattuck, Ashby, and north on Telegraph. Blocked from entering People's Park at every attempt, marchers reached Bancroft and returned to Shattuck. Turning at University, marchers debated direction then entered the University. Amidst incredible tension, marchers crossed the University flanked by UC Police without incident.

Marchers turned at Bancroft and came to the Park on Bowditch.

After a while, police lines cleared the Park, and then fired on the crowd in the



street without provocation. Police charged part of the group, chasing them through the Unit Two Dorm Compound swinging at everyone. The police followed the crowd

for three blocks firing wooden and rubber bullets, and then Oakland motorcycle police rushed the crowd, as demonstrators frantically erected barricades to the fierce motorcycle charge. Motorcycle police caught up with demonstrators, occasionally hitting them with the motorcycles. Police continued to disperse demonstrators who attempted to regroup for another two hours.

Sun. Aug. 4 There was a press conference in front of Cody's Books at which Maudelle Shirek, the most progressive city council member called for a cease-fire on all sides until people can negotiate. She chastised Michael Brown for his handling of the situation. Police review commissioner Osha Neumann and assorted victims of police violence also attended. That evening there was a peaceful march.

AND NOW... OF PEOPLE'S HISTORY THE CONCLUSION

in power, not content to control the university

Another issue was sparked when the UC

tors entered the building and gave 3 minutes

bridge. That night a march organized by

polio had already reduced naturally. The vaccine was administered only for a short

human fear of disease and death in order to turn a profit.

not one faculty position in this program is given regular funding.

CHRONOLOGY

continued from page 9

treat the man who lay wounded behind police lines. After medics reached the man, he was taken toward an ambulance on a stretcher. A group of eight who carried the stretcher with the injured man to the police compound were first told that the ambulance stationed there was only for police and then after placing him down were beaten by club-swinging police.

At about 3pm a group of people started gardening in the Berkeley Inn lot, but police arrived and started to confiscate the gardening tools. The ensuing argument resulted in a larger crowd and a group of 75 decided to march. The group cut to Shattuck and went by Civic Center, growing in numbers along the way. Re-

turning to Shattuck, the group was ambushed by four Berkeley police cars, and fifteen police rushed into the scattered front of the crowd, selected a target and chased him out of sight. As the group returned to People's Park, police shoved arm-linked marchers.

At the 5pm meeting demonstrators agreed to meet at Center and Shattuck for a march. This march went down Shattuck, Ashby, and north on Telegraph. Blocked from entering People's Park at every attempt, marchers reached Bancroft and returned to Shattuck. Turning at University, marchers debated direction then entered the University. Amidst incredible tension, marchers crossed the University flanked by UC Police without incident.

Marchers turned at Bancroft and came to the Park on Bowditch.

After a while, police lines cleared the Park, and then fired on the crowd in the



street without provocation. Police charged part of the group, chasing them through the Unit Two Dorm Compound swinging at everyone. The police followed the crowd

for three blocks firing wooden and rubber bullets, and then Oakland motorcycle police rushed the crowd, as demonstrators frantically erected barricades to the fierce motorcycle charge. Motorcycle police caught up with demonstrators, occasionally hitting them with the motorcycles. Police continued to disperse demonstrators who attempted to regroup for another two hours.

Sun. Aug. 4 There was a press conference in front of Cody's Books at which Maudelle Shirek, the most progressive city council member called for a cease-fire on all sides until people can negotiate. She chastised Michael Brown for his handling of the situation. Police review commissioner Osha Neumann and assorted victims of police violence also attended. That evening there was a peaceful march.

AND NOW... THE CONCLUSION OF PEOPLE'S HISTORY

in power, not content to control the university administration, the economy, government and military, focused their concern on political protest, the last avenue open to those outside the walls of power. When students tried to have a discussion during Sarich's class a second time, police were waiting and a rally was held outside the building instead. Eventually there were meetings with the university over the issue.

Another issue was sparked when the UC football team was invited to the Copperbowl in Arizona. Arizona was under boycott because of its failure to declare January 19 Martin Luther King Jr. Day along with the rest of the country. Demonstrations and educational events were organized in protest. Protestors marched to the annual Big Game and were verbally and physically assaulted by Alumni.

In November, Direct Action Against Racism (DAAR) organized a takeover of the ROTC building demanding that the building be converted to a multicultural center and raising issues of discrimination against bisexuals, lesbians and gays in the military. Demonstra-

tors entered the building and gave 3 minutes for everyone to leave before they nailed doors shut. Eventually about 20 people were arrested. DAAR was also active in organizing the Sarich protests and the Copperbowl protests.

The Persian Gulf War

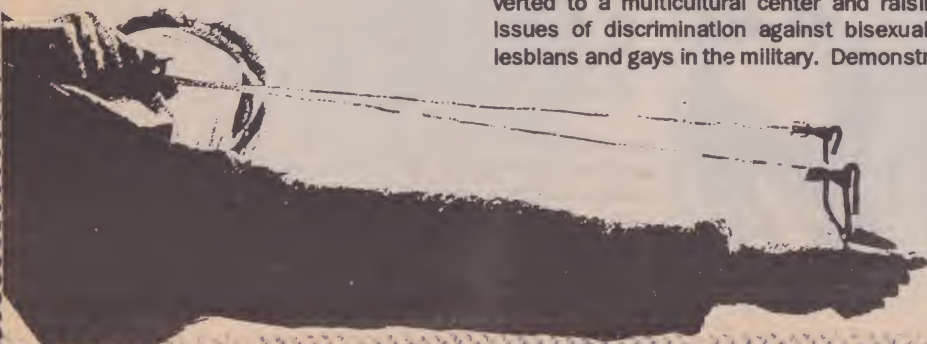
Several teach-ins, rallies, marches, and vigils occurred in Berkeley during the Persian Gulf War. One vigil organized by Students for Peace drew 4,000 people followed by a march to People's Park and then to I-80 where freeway traffic was blocked. Berkeley and Oakland high students also walked out of class the day of the war.

San Francisco however was a main center of anti-war resistance in the U.S. In November students from S.F. state and Berkeley did a militant takeover of an S.F. recruiting center with thirteen people charged with several felonies. The day before the war broke out, thousands of people blocked and shut down the Federal building along with breakaway marches including thousands taking over the Bay

bridge. That night a march organized by Roots Against War (RAW) numbered in the tens of thousands once again militantly took over the bridge. The night of the war tens of thousands again marched on the financial district trashing two recruiting centers, score of banks, corporate tagets (such as Macys) and torched a police car.

On Jan 19th and 26th over a hundred thousand people marched in San Francisco. The mass media reported 10-20 thousand downplaying the fact that there was large opposition to the war throughout the country. Over 2,000 people were arrested in anti-war activity in San Francisco. Students at S.F. State built and occupied a shantytown for over a month. In Berkeley students put up a wall of resistance displaying artists pieces.

On March 9th women celebrating International Women's Day hosted the annual tv smash which police tried to prevent. Later in the semester in response to a rape on UC property women from the campus NOW organized a Take Back the Night the march.



CALENDAR

SUN SEPT 1

Concord Naval Station Blockade
12pm sponsored by Bay Area Pax Christi and Bay Area Religious Peace Action.

Labor Day Concert 1pm in People's Park with Tropical Vibrations, Clan Dyken, and Banda Carioca.

MON SEPT 2

City of Berkeley Park and Recreations Commission Meeting 7:30 pm
North Berkeley Senior Center (corner of MLK and Hearst).



THUR SEPT 5

People's Park Community Forum.
Time and place TBA.

SAT SEPT 7

Punk Show in People's Park 12noon
with Econochrist, Spitboy, @ other bands TBA.

SUN SEPT 8

Food Not Bombs Feast of Freedom 2:00 pm in People's Park. People's Deconstructionist Theater will present "Southside Story"

TUE SEPT 10

Berkeley City Council meeting 7:00pm.
Old City Hall, 2134 M.L.K. Jr. Way.

WED SEPT 11

City of Berkeley Police Review Commission meeting 7pm. South Berkeley Senior Center 2939 Ellis (near Ashby BART).

WED SEPT 18

Video presentation at INFO CAFE 8:00 pm. Featured is "Free At Last" video about Nelson Mandela. Also with the "Poll Tax Riot" video from ATTACK INTERNATIONAL. 3833 M.L.K. Jr. Way, (near MacArthur BART).



ONGOING EVENTS

MONDAYS

Copwatch meeting 8 pm 2022 Blake St. 548-0425

TUESDAYS

Food Not Bombs meeting 7:30 pm
Cloyne Court Co-op 2600 Ridge Rd. Berk.

SUNDAYS

People's Park Defense Union meeting 4:00 pm in the Park

EVERYDAY

Public Meeting in Peoples Park 5:30 pm.
People's Park Vigil 10pm-6am by the free box

City of Berkeley Park and Recreations Commission Meeting 7:30 pm
North Berkeley Senior Center (corner of MLK and Hearst).



THUR SEPT 5
People's Park Community Forum.
Time and place TBA.

SAT SEPT 7
Punk Show in People's Park 12noon
with Econochrist, Spitboy, @ other
bands TBA.

SUN SEPT 8
Food Not Bombs Feast of Freedom
2:00 pm in People's Park. People's
Deconstructionist Theater will
present "Southside Story"

TUE SEPT 10
Berkeley City Council meeting
7:00pm.
Old City Hall, 2134 M.L.K. Jr. Way.

WED SEPT 11
City of Berkeley Police Review
Commission meeting 7pm. South
Berkeley Senior Center 2939 Ellis
(near Ashby BART).



ONGOING EVENTS

MONDAYS
Copwatch meeting 8 pm 2022 Blake
St. 548-0425

TUESDAYS
Food Not Bombs meeting 7:30 pm
Cloyne Court Co-op 2600 Ridge Rd.
Berk.

SUNDAYS
People's Park Defense Union meet-
ing 4:00 pm in the Park

EVERYDAY
Public Meeting in Peoples Park 5:30
pm.
People's Park Vigil 10pm-6am by the
free box



Jeremy Warren



Videotape and photos of People's Park Demonstrations are needed...

...by people filing law suits against the police.
Any visual documentation that you have, in-
cluding images that contain no confrontations
between police and protesters, may be crucial
to the success of these suits. If you will allow us
to make copies of your tapes or photos, please
contact COPWATCH at 548-0425.

Volunteer and Internship Positions Available with COPWATCH

Volunteers are always welcome in COPWATCH. UC Berkeley
students can get internship credit through the Peace and



Jeremy Warren



Videotape and photos of People's Park Demonstrations are needed...

...by people filing law suits against the police. Any visual documentation that you have, including images that contain no confrontations between police and protesters, may be crucial to the success of these suits. If you will allow us to make copies of your tapes or photos, please contact COPWATCH at 548-0425.

Volunteer and Internship Positions Available with COPWATCH

Volunteers are always welcome in COPWATCH. UC Berkeley students can get internship credit through the Peace and Conflict Studies program. We need:

- **Community Outreach Workers** to inform communities about their rights regarding the police, and help people file complaints or law suits. This also includes tabling and coalition work
- **Office Workers** to do filing, phone work, working with the media, fundraising, making flyers...
- **Researchers/Writers** for in depth studies of police department budgets and policies, UC-City relations, research of laws and rights, and successful law suits
- **Caseworkers** to help individuals with their complaints, go with them to court dates, find lawyers, press and community support, follow up
- **COPWATCHers** to do street observation and take incident reports
- **PRC/City Council/UC Monitors** to go to meetings, stay informed of actions taken regarding the police, reporting back to COPWATCH, making statements at the meeting for COPWATCH

All volunteers and interns should be able to attend weekly meetings on Mondays at 8:00pm at 2022 Blake St. For credit take PACS 197 for 1-3 units (5-15 hours of work a week). Come to the Monday, Aug. 26 meeting to fill out paperwork for internship credit, or call Danielle Storer (Internship Coordinator) at 548-0425.

A "Peace officer" takes aim at demonstrators with a "Multiple Baton" weapon that shoots pieces of wood. This weapon, fired in Berkeley three days in a row in August, is also used in the West Bank.